The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4800. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 12 by Ocean Telegraph.

Further Particulars of the Great Reform Demonstration in London.

The Subject of Reform Introduced in Parliament.

Disraeli Announces the Government Programme.

Apprehended Fenian Disturbance at Chester.

Progress of the Russo-American Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Details of the Reform Demonstration—20,000 Men in the Procession.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Reform demonstration on Monday was a great success. There were 20,000 persons in the procession, and the streets were lined with more than 200,000 spectators.

A hundred mounted pioneers, drilled as cavalry, headed the procession. The best order was maintained during the march, and except in a few cases of bonneting and throwing of stones, no arrests were made.

The day was bright and full of sunshine, and was in striking contrast with the day on which the Queen's procession to the Houses of Parliament took place. All London seemed to be out of doors. Flags and banners were everywhere displayed.

The American, French, and Italian flags, were carried in the procession, as was also a picture of the yacht *Henrietta*. During the march the band played "Yankee Doodle," "Marseillaise," "John Brown," and the "Garibaldi Hymn."

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, observed the display from the United Service Club, but their presence elicited no cheers.

A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy. All the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed, and gave nine cheers.

The following mottoes, which were liberally displayed on the banners, indicate the sentiments of the people: "No Surrender." "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." "Manhood Suffrage," "Serfdom is Infamous." "The Voice of the People cannot be opposed with safety." "Disobedience to Tyrants is duty to God." "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny." "Liberty to those who dare demand it." "Trust God, but keep your Powder dry."

The procession terminated its march at Agricultural Hall, where an immense meeting was held. Thirty thousand people were present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, M. P. The O'Donoghue, Mr. Potter and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby Government and demanding manhood suffrage.

A deputation from the Reformers waited upon Mr. Gladstone in the morning, and presented to him a complimentary address. They received an encouraging reply. But neither Mr. Gladstone nor John Bright were present at the meeting.

Reform Question in Parliament—Mr. Disraeli's Speech—What the Government Intends to Do.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

On Monday afternoon the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the Government programme.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck and Earl Russell were present.

Disraeli delivered a long historical essay on Reform and the English Constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his usual spirit, but was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a "wild man" and ironically defending Earl Russell. Toward the close of his speech he said the Government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a reform bill, and fixed the 25th inst. as the day for offering them.

The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory, and merely state general principles.

Mr. Gladstone, in a few commonplace remarks accepted the Government plan of proceeding, but protested against the delay.

With the conclusion of his remarks the debate ended.

During the session a rumor prevailed that the Fenians had taken the City of Chester, which caused great excitement. The Duke of Cambridge hastily left the House during the session for the War Office.

Apprehended Fenian Riot at Chester.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Noon.

From representations made to the Government serious Fenian riots were feared at Chester, but the authorities were watchful, and the outbreak did not occur.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Evening.

No riotous proceedings have taken place at Chester, as was apprehended, and the city is quiet. The presence of a number of supposed Fenians, who had recently crossed over from Ireland, gave rise to these apprehensions, but they have left the town without creating any disturbance.

Cause of the Alarm at Chester.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Dispatches from Chester state that 1,400 strangers arrived there on Monday from Liverpool and Manchester in the style of Canada raiders. Their appearance caused great alarm.

No outbreak has occurred as yet.

There are some troops in the Castle, which is supposed to be the point of attack.

GERMANY.

Prussian Military System in the Southern States.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The conference of South German States has adopted an army system similar to that of Prussia.

The Private Property of the Ex-King of Hanover.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Prussia will send plenipotentiaries to treat with the Ex-King of Hanover in regard to the disposition to be made of his private property.

RUSSIA.

The Russian American Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Lieut.-Col. Knox, an Embassy of the Russian American Telegraph, waited upon the Emperor yesterday.

He represented that the line on the Asiatic side will be completed in July next.

Gov. Korsackoff and Gen. Shelasinkoff, in Siberia, had formally acknowledged the courtesy of the American Congress in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor.

FRANCE.

The American Squadron to Visit Cherbourg.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The American Squadron, it is understood, will visit Cherbourg during the continuance of the International Exposition.

SPAIN.

Opening of the Cortes—A Forced Loan in Prospect.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Cortes will be opened by the Queen on the 30th of March.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

It is reported in Madrid that the Government intends imposing a forced loan.

ITALY.

Cabinet Changes.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Cabinet Ministers of Italy have all resigned.

TURKEY.

Reorganization of the Cabinet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

In the new Turkish Cabinet about to be created Ali Vizer Fuad will accept the foreign ministership.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Noon.

American securities opened to-day at the following rates:

Illinois Central Shares	81⅛
Erie Shares	39⅝
U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds	73 3-16.

At Paris the Bonds are quoted at 82⅝, and at Frankfort-on-the-Main 76⅞.

Consols for Money close at 91.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅞ for money.

American Securities were last quoted at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	73 3-16
Illinois Central Shares	81⅛
Erie Shares	39⅛

FRANKFORT, Tuesday. Feb. 12—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅞.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Evening.

American Bonds to-day were 82¾.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Late Reform Measures—Public Opinion in Regard to Them—How far the Emperor is Responsible for Them—The Changes in the Ministry—Weather Gossip—Americans in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 25, 1867.

The physiognomy of affairs in general does not seem to be changed by the late reform measures; the world jogs on about as usual, and, but for the discussion in the journals, no one would suspect that any change had been made in the fundamental law of the land. The journals behave themselves admirably under the circumstances, and we do not see thus far any demonstration of that vicious tendency which the Government party have always attributed to the Opposition writers, in case the pressure should be taken off them. The new law of course has not yet been promulgated, but there would be no excuse on the part of the authorities for exercising the rigors of the old law between now and the time of promulgation of the new one.

Do you wish to know the general impression in regard to these measures? The Emperor, it is generally admitted, is exclusively responsible for these reforms, and proposed them in good faith, as measures that would meet and satisfy the public demand. But here the faith of the public stops. It is believed, whether justly or not is difficult to tell, that M. Rouher is opposed to these measures, that he believes that this dynasty cannot live with freedom, or even an approximate freedom of the Press, and that being forced into the adoption of this dangerous doctrine, he will see that the Press is still cramped as much as possible. I should say that in this matter the public separate the Emperor from his Ministers, and while giving to the first full credit for his act, they have no confidence that the Ministers will carry it out in good faith. Thus the Emperor has undoubtedly made friends and conciliated public opinion to a point beyond anything we have experienced since the day he announced that he was going to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. And just now he had need of it.

This is the situation. But will the Ministers be able to cheat the public and neutralize the beneficial results which might easily be made to grow out of the new measures? That is the question which the Press is now discussing; but this discussion is to some extent premature, since the provisions of the proposed law are not yet elaborated.

On the whole, it may be said that the majority of the public hope that the measures just granted will prove a real step forward toward the liberty they so ardently desire, whereas a minority clamor at the suppression of the address as a step backward, and at the other measures as too much encumbered with provisos to be called liberal measures. In any case, the discussion which is going on will enlighten the Government on the subject, and enable it to see in what form it is best to put the definitive bill.

As regards the changes in the Ministry there never was a greater deception than that experienced on the one hand by certain outs who expected to get in, and on the other by certain ins who did not expect to go out. The Emperor laid before his more or less astonished Ministers his plan of reform, allowed them to discuss it for several days, modified the plan in some unimportant particulars to meet the suggestions of his Ministers, and then requested them to resign in a body, which of course they did, not dreaming that it was anything else than a formality, and that they were all to be taken back again. But Messrs. Fould, Behic and Chasseloup-Loubat, found themselves replaced the next day by Messrs. Rouher, Fourcade de la Roquette, and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, much to their disgust. They all declared, of course, that they were tired of office and wanted to go out, but they were neither of them very old men, and probably were not much tired. The disappointment of the outs, however, was probably greater than that of the ins. Several prominent and capable men—Messrs. Magne and Persigny of the Imperialist party, and Messrs. Emile Ollivier and Buffet of the *tiers-parti*, especially, and perhaps others—were standing with mouths wide open for twenty-four hours, expecting to catch therein a portfolio of State!

But the Emperor did not care to go out of the circle of old servitors, of men who had stood by him from the commencement of his "hazardous experiment" in France, and if he left out the two mentioned above, it was because there were others equally faithful and equally willing.

M. Rouher, upon whom will devolve the principal burden of State, is said to have certain financial projects which he wishes to put into operation, and in which the Emperor concurs. These projects, which are as much the emanation of a politician as of a financier, are said to be of great promise for the future of the country, and already M. Rouher has been called the Gladstone of France. M. Fould, his predecessor, was, perhaps, not much of a politician, but he knew all about money.

Our "glacial period" is over, and we are glorying again in the delights of slop and mud and rain. But it is warm, and that is some consolation. The skaters had an opportunity to show their ability, for the ice was good five days, and that is a good deal in a country where the Winter often passes without any. The Skating Club had their grand night *fête* at the Bois, witnessed by a hundred thousand people, and shared in by less than a thousand. But then it was made exclusive, and when improper characters are excluded from a *fête* at Paris, it is astonishing how slim the affair turns out. The boys who gave the *fête* were astonished themselves. Their Majesties did not go to the *fête*, as was expected; the principal skaters among the ladies were Mrs. Charles Moulton, of New-York; the Princess Metternich and the Countess Hartshkoff. The Prince Joachim Murat is President of the Skating Club.

A friend just arrived from America says that he does not believe there will be anything like as many Americans at the exhibition as was anticipated, for the reason that the prices of everything are going to be too high, commencing with the ship passage across the Atlantic. As I said on a former occasion, I do not believe that there is going to be any general system of swindling, but that there will be an augmentation in prices is undoubted. This ought to be in fact expected; prices are always put up to the point people will pay, and the result is that the best quarters and the best living will fall to the rich, and the poor must move back a little where things are cheaper.

We have fewer Americans now at Paris than we have had for a long time, but the greater proportion of those now in Europe are in Italy, where the season is more clement than it has been here at the north.

MALAKOFF.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the bill of the House to amend the act to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and recommended its passage.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported favorably the bill to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse, Wis.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of the Fox River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill to repeal the existing and all other tariff laws, and to impose a uniform tariff of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported goods.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Willey, an evening session for Friday next was set apart for the consideration of a bill from the Committee on Patents.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Constitution so as to limit the service as President to one term, to extend the duration of the term to six years, and to abolish the office of Vice-President, and to provide for the election of the President by popular vote.

TENNESSEE SENATORS.

Mr. Poland said he did not wish the immediate consideration of the above, so it was laid over till to-morrow.

RETIRING COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound-interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by section four of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and refunding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and such certificates of temporary loans may constitute and be held by any National Bank holding or owning the same, as a part of the reserve provided for in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the act entitled "An act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds; to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; provided, that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States; and, provided further, that the amount of such temporary loan certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed eighty millions of dollars, ($80,000,000.)

Mr. Harris asked that the Senate take up the resolution in relation to the compensation to Senators from Tennessee.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Poland asked that the Bankrupt bill be taken up.

Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the bill to repeal the act providing for the appointment of Commissioners to settle the claims of loyal slaveholders for enlisted slaves, which was disagreed to.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, the vote by which it was rejected having been reconsidered, the question was: Shall the bill pass?

Mr. Sumner said he wished to offer a couple of amendments.

Mr. Wade said they have already been rejected.

Mr. Sumner said—So has the bill, for that matter.

The Chair said the bill is not amendable unless the vote ordering it to a third reading is reconsidered.

Mr. Sumner stated that one of the amendments he wished adopted was that preventing rebels from becoming voluntary bankrupts; he deemed this of vital importance; the hour had not come for any such amnesty. He protested against any such concession.

Mr. Dixon said the reports of the conduct of the late rebels of the South and their treatment of Unionists were greatly exaggerated. He believed they were stupendous falsehoods. He had no doubt that in some parts of the wilds of Texas, and some few other parts of the South, the negroes were badly treated, but he utterly denied that such treatment was general or anything like it.

Mr. Yates replied to Mr. Dixon, alleging his belief that Union men were persecuted in the South. He had advices to this effect from loyal Union men.

Mr. Dixon resumed the floor, repeating the views he had already expressed.

Mr. Howard believed, from sources of information entitled to credit, that there was nothing like adequate protection to the Unionists in the South, especially to black Unionists. We had heard from a gentleman from Texas that not less than 1,500 Unionists, black and white, had been murdered by the rebels in that State within the last year, and not one of the murderers had been brought to justice. He held it to be the duty of the Government to see that protection was afforded to the Union men in the South.

Mr. Poland said this debate was out of order, and called for a vote on the bill.

Mr. Doolittle said he had a letter from Lagrange, Texas, from a man lately in the Federal army, which contradicted the report of maltreatment of Southern Unionists. The letter was read by Mr. Doolittle.

It asserts that Lagrange is the home of Jack Hamilton, who is now slandering the South on the stumps in the North; that Mr. Hamilton brought a free negro woman to Lagrange, and held her as a slave till he was compelled to liberate her; that his licentiousness, and not his politics, has made him objectionable to the people of the South, and especially to those among whom he has a home.

Mr. Sumner, in the course of further remarks, said he was constantly receiving letters from the South giving accounts of the persecution and murder of Union men. He could not give the names of the writers, because to do so would be to endanger their lives. If Senators would vote down his amendment, well and good; he had been voted down before; he had been voted down when he brought in a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Conness said he was tired of the whip of the leader of this Senate, and was tired of hearing Mr. Sumner accuse the Senate of cowardice. He had tried to do his duty here, and he was determined no longer to submit to Mr. Sumner's lash. He thought it unbecoming and indecent in Mr. Sumner to accuse him and others of dereliction of duty.

Mr. Cragin gave the reason why he had voted against the bill, and why he should vote against it again. He believed the people he represented were overwhelmingly opposed to it. He had received but one letter in favor of it from New-Hampshire, and that was from a lawyer, who said it would give a great impetus to the legal profession.

Mr. Wilson referred to the testimony of Federal Generals on the subject of the treatment of Unionists in the South, in proof that commonly-believed reports on the subject were not exaggerated.

Mr. Lane stated his objection to the Bankrupt Bill. He believed it to be in direct contradiction of the whole English system of bankruptcy. He objected to it because it was prospective, because of its voluntary provisions, because it was not uniform in its operations, and because its effect would be in favor of fraudulent debtors and against honest men.

After further debate the vote was called for, and taken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—20.

Absent and Not Voting—Messrs. Anthony, Cowan, Edmunds, Fowler, Guthrie, Howe, Nye, Riddle, Sherman, Sumner—10.

So the bill was passed by the Senate, and now goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the House bill for the organization of land districts in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Montana, which substitute creates the office of Surveyor-General in the Territory of Montana, and establishes a land office in the Territories of Montana and Arizona.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AT SEA.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the safety of lives of passengers on board of steam vessels, &c., which amends the section of said act so it provides that all vessels navigating all bays, rivers, &c., of the United States, except vessels subject to foreign jurisdiction and engaged in foreign trade, and not owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, shall be subject to the Navigation Laws of the United States, and also all rules consistent therewith established for the government of steam vessels in the 29th section of an act approved Aug. 30, 1852. The bill also requires that all vessels subject to such Navigation Laws shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control of licensed pilots; provided that nothing in this act shall conflict with any State law requiring vessels entering ports in such State to take a pilot duly licensed by such State.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to regulate the disposition of an irregular fund in the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau, which provides that the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be the lawful custodian of a certain retained bounty fund derived from a portion of the State bounties of colored soldiers enlisted in the State of Virginia and North Carolina during 1864 and 1865, the parties to whom the same belongs, being dead or cannot be found. This fund to be invested, and to await the claim of the said soldiers or their legal representative, which was refered to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee, in a new draft, a bill to provide for temporary increase of the pay of army officers and for other purposes.

Section first gives all officers below Major-General 33⅓ per cent. increase in pay proper for two years from July 1, 1867, and gives all other mounted officers cavalry pay; section second continues present pay of enlisted men three years from Aug. 20, 1866; section third allows commutation of rations to prisoners of war who died in prison or subsequent to release; section fourth repeals the act authorizing brigade bands but leaves the band at the Military Academy as now authorized; section fifth abolishes the office of Assistant Secretary of War; section sixth amends the act of July 28, 1866, so that Surgeons of volunteers in the regular army can be promoted to Captains after three years in the volunteer force; section seventh authorizes credits to Paymasters of erroneous payments made in good faith, and not the result of negligence in violation of orders; section eighth strikes the word "white" from all militia laws; section ninth places the ten Judge-Advocates on the same footing, as to tenure of office, &c., as other officers of the army; section tenth authorizes the Secretary of War to sell all property of the United States at Harper's Ferry; section eleventh makes it the duty of army and navy officers to prevent whipping and maiming of the person for any crime or misdemeanor by any pretended civil authority in any State, until such State shall have been restored and recognized by Congress; section twelfth abolishes and forever prohibits peonage in New-Mexico and elsewhere, and declares null and void all laws, resolutions and regulations which have maintained or enforced the same, and provides penalties for any violation of this section; section thirteenth makes it the duty of all persons, civil or military, to aid in enforcing the foregoing section, and any persons obstructing or attempting to obstruct the same, to be liable to the penalties of the foregoing section, and officers so offending to be tried by court-martial, and on conviction dismissed and rendered forever ineligible to any office of trust or profit; Section fourteenth directs the immediate disbandment of all militia forces now organized or in service in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and prohibits the further organization among, or calling into service of said militia until authorized by Congress, and makes it the duty of Department Commanders to enforce the same.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of claims for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence and supplies furnished by loyal persons to the army of the United States in the late rebellion:

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed Committees to examine all claims for the payment for Quartermaster's and subsistence supplies furnished the army of the United States during the late rebellion in and for the places hereinafter specified, viz.:

Maryland and West Virginia.—Major-Gen. Francis Fessenden, of Maine; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins of the Quartermaster's Department and Major-Gen. James L. Negley, of Pennsylvania.

Virginia.—Major-Gen. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department and Major-Gen. S. O. Duncan, of New-Hampshire.

North Carolina.—Brig.-Gen. Gilmor Marston, of New-Hampshire; Lieut.-Col. J. C. McFerren, of the Quartermaster's Department and Brig.-Gen. Edward Harland, of Connecticut.

South Carolina.—Maj.-Gen. Rufus Saxton, of the Quartermaster's Department; Brig.-Gen. H. Baxter, of Michigan and Brig.-Gen. Wm. Wells, of Vermont.

Georgia and Florida.—Col. J. J. Dana, of the Quartermaster's Department; Major-Gen. D. N. Couch, of Massachusetts, Brigadier-Gen. R. A. Alger, of Michigan.

Kentucky.—Major-Gen. J. M. Palmer, of Illinois; Major-Gen. J. L. Brisbin, of the Army; and Brigadier-Gen. F. C. Winkler, of Wisconsin.

Tennessee.—Major-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlburt, of Illinois; Capt. A. R. Eddy, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major-Gen. S. J. Burbridge, of Kentucky.

Missouri and Arkansas.—Major-Gen. J. W. Sprague, of Ohio; Lieut.-Col. M. D. L. Simpson, of the Subsistence Department, and Major-Gen. J. A. Williamson, of Iowa.

Louisiana and Mississippi.—Major-Gen. Geo. F. Shepley, of Maine; Major T. J. Haines, of the Subsistence Department, and Brig.-Gen. Benj. Harrison, of Indiana.

Alabama.—Major-Gen. C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, of the Quartermaster Department, and Col. J. S. Coven, of Missouri.

SEC. 2—Prescribes compensation of twelve dollars for each day's service of the members of said Committee, and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses; officers of the army to deduct their pay from said compensation while so employed; it gives the said Committee power to appoint necessary clerks and buy stationery, all of which expenses and the compensation provided to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on requisition and certificate of the presiding officers of each of the Committees out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. Requires all such claims now in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to be turned over to said Committee, who shall proceed to the several districts named, give public notice of arrival there and determine upon all evidence of loyalty in support claims and report to Congress what amount, if any, should in their judgment be allowed, said report to include copy of record and proofs of loyalty and the oath hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 4. Requires the said committees to demand satisfactory proof that each claimant has faithfully maintained adherence and allegiance to the Government of of the United States through the war against the so-called Confederate States, and to take and subscribe to an oath setting forth that he or she has never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, functions of any office under authority hostile or inimical to the United States; that they have always endeavored to uphold the authority of the United States and always desired the success of its arms over the insurgents and the reëstablishment of its authority, and that they take the obligation freely and without mental reservation or evasion.

SEC. 5. Prohibits any payment of such claims unauthorized by Congress upon the reports of said Committees, and the reception of any claim unless presented within six months from the date of the organization of said Committees, and accompanied by the prescribed oath, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

Mr. Chandler moved to take up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill. Disagreed to.

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVAL DEPOT.

The bill to authorize the acceptance of League Island as a naval depot was taken up.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment as a substitute, providing for the appointment of a Commission, consisting of Admiral Farragut, Gen. Sherman and Mr. J. C. Hillgard, to examine and select the best site for a naval depot, provided it shall be given as a free gift to the Government—the Secretary to go forward, on the report of the Commission, and make the necessary expenditures to complete the work.

After debate by Messrs. Hendricks, Grimes, Sumner and Foster, the Senate at 4:40 o'clock took a recess till 7 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate the cost, under existing laws, of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads.

SALARIES OF POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate information as to whether Postmasters are required to account for and pay a tax on the salaries of clerks, &c.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. Eliot introduced a bill relating to the mercantile marine of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. Darling offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The commercial marine of the United States is reported to be in a languishing condition, and there exists also a great depression in the ship-building interest, owing to the legislative action of foreign Governments and other causes; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be and it is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Tariff Act, by a provision to the effect that all goods imported in American bottoms shall be entitled to a "rebate" of ten per cent. of the duties imposed by said act.

INVALID PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the fee to Surgeons for examination of applicants for pensions.

THE MISSOURI MILITIA.

Mr. Noell asked leave to offer a resolution for a Select Committee of five to inquire into the allegations of outrages committed by the Missouri militia upon officers and citizens of the United States.

Mr. Eliot objected, saying it was rather late in the session to appoint a Select Committee.

Mr. Le Blond remarked that it was never too late to do good.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR LOUISIANA.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Select Committe on the New-Orleans Riot—the question being on Mr. Finck's motion to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Finck withdrew his motion.

The vote, ordering the main question to be now put, was then reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Eliot the bill was amended by striking out the twelfth section, providing for the election of a delegate from Louisiana to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Eliot then resumed the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that it was the understanding that the bill would be left open to debate.

Mr. Eliot did not know on what ground such an understanding was had. He was not aware of it. He had no objection to the bill being debated for one or two hours, if that would suit the gentleman on the other side. He preferred to have such debate as would be satisfactory rather than have a renewal of the scenes witnessed in this House some weeks ago.

Mr. Stevens admonished Mr. Eliot that if he did not insist on the previous question, he (Stevens) would demand the regular order of business.

The Speaker stated that the bill before the House was the regular order of business, and must be disposed of before any other bill was taken up.

Mr. Le Blond, to whom Mr. Eliot yielded the floor for an inquiry, remarked that it was time for the minority to assert some little of its rights.

Mr. Spaulding rose to a question of order. His colleague's remark was not an inquiry.

Mr. Eliot resumed the floor.

Mr. Le Blond thought it was hardly necessary for his colleague to be so sensitive.

Mr. Spaulding remarked that there was altogether too much "rigging" in Mr. Le Blond's observations.

Mr. Le Blond retorted that there was little else than rigging done in this Congress, in which his colleague had performed a conspicuous part.

Mr. Eliot said that if Mr. Le Blond took the occasion to lecture his colleague he could not yield the floor any longer.

Mr. Le Blond proceeded to comment upon the failure of the Reconstruction Committee, which had been appointed at the commencement of the Congress, to report any measure that the majority indorsed, and argued that it was no excuse or apology for the majority to force through without debate, because the Congress was near its close, a measure that ignored States, ignored civil governments, and destroyed the very Constitution itself.

Mr. Eliot said he must resume the floor.

"Very well," said Mr. Le Blond, menacingly, "let the gentleman move his previous question."

Mr. Eliot said he had been hoping to hear some suggestions instead of argument. He desired to have opinions reconciled, but it seemed as if he was opposed first by abstraction on one side, and then an abstraction on the other. He asked Mr. Le Blond to say what he wanted.

Mr. Le Blond replied that he wanted the question to be left open to debate until it had been reasonably debated.

Mr. Eliot pressed the question as to what length of debate was wanted.

Mr. Boyer, (Dem.,) of Pennsylvania, suggested that on a matter so important, involving the very existence of a State and the continuance of a State Constitution, the House should pause until the reports had been printed and members had an opportunity of examining them.

He asked Mr. Eliot how it happened that members on the Republican side of the House seemed so well posted on the question that they were ready to decide it without debate, and suggested that the majority report had been privately printed and circulated.

Mr. Eliot denied that any such thing had been done. He again pressed the question as to what time was wanted for debate.

Mr. Elbridge replied that on his side of the House they simply desired time to debate it fairly.

Mr. Eliot—For how long, Sir?

Mr. Eldridge—Until the subject seems to have been exhausted. [Derisive laughter from the Republican side.]

Mr. Eliot—That is altogether unreasonable.

Mr. Boyer suggested that the House would have the matter within its own control to put an end to the debate whenever it chose.

Mr. Finck suggested that the debate go on until four o'clock to-morrow, and that the vote be then taken.

Mr. Eliot—That is entirely out of the question.

Mr. Le Blond—Why is it out of the question?

Mr. Eliot—Because there is no time for that. The other business demands more speedy action on this measure.

Mr. Le Blond—That is what the Reconstruction Committee and the gentleman from Massachusetts should have considered long ago.

Mr. Eliot—having tried in vain to obtain a reasonable proposition—I will say that I do not intend to call the previous question for two hours. Within that time gentlemen on the other side of the House, if they be brief, can explain all their views against the bill.

The Speaker asked Mr. Eliot if the two hours were to be given to the members opposed to the bill? [Yes, yes, from the Republican members.]

Mr. Eliot said that seemed to be the desire on his side of the House.

The Speaker then recognized Mr. Boyer, a member of the Select Committee on the New-Orleans riots.

Mr. Stevens suggested to Mr. Boyer that he should let the debate go over until to-morrow, and that he should let the bill establishing military government in the South, be taken up.

Mr. Boyer expressed his willingness to acquiesce in that arrangement.

Mr. Stevens submitted the motion.

The Speaker stated that the postponement of the bill until to-morrow would probably result in its not being reached this session.

The motion negatived—40 to 84.

Mr. Boyer, before commencing his speech against the bills, desired the House to know that there was no understanding on his side of the house to vote on the bill after two hours' debate.

Mr. Eliot insisted that there was such an understanding.

Mr. Boyer then proceeded to argue against the bill. He reviewed the history of the existing State Government of Louisiana, arguing that it was perfectly loyal, and obedient to the Constitution and laws, while he argued that the antecedent of the Louisiana Loyalists who were urging the passage of this bill, were not such as entitled them to be regarded as the peculiar apostles of loyalty. Some of them had been Confederate office-holders, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Some of them had been members of secession societies in the early part of the war, which had organized to exercise espoinage over the movements of Union men. He could name some among them who had voted for hanging Union men on account of their Union sentiments, and who had assisted in driving Union men beyond their lines, for no other reason than that they were true to the flag. Referring to the objects of these so-called loyalists, he declared that what they wanted was not the best Government for the State of Louisiana, but a Government so constructed, as that under it they could maintain and monopolize the offices. They expected to establish a negro Government in that State. There were but from 28,000 to 30,000 white voters in that State. If suffrage were extended to the colored people, as it would be when this bill passed, there would be from 30,000 to 35,000 negro voters there, and therefore the Government of Louisiana would pass out of the hands of white men into the hands of black men. But even that did not seem enough to secure the accomplishment of their design, and therefore a bill is provided further, for the disfranchisement of a majority of the white voters. Rufus King Cutler, one of the most influential leaders among those who had set themselves up as the peculiarly loyal men of Louisiana, has stated in his testimony before the Committee that after that was done, then with the help of the military power of the United States, he believed the Government might be sustained. This was one of the ultra loyalists of Louisiana, and yet there was a company in the rebel army known as the King Cutler Company, which had been raised and equipped at the expense of this gentleman. Arguing against the bill on general terms, he declared that there had not been any measure, even before this Congress, based on so little a show of right as the bill which was intended to establish a negro government in Louisiana. He thought that were it only for the sake of appearances, the bill should be postponed until it could be supposed by the people that members had had time to consult the evidence taken by the Select Committee.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, next addressed the House in opposition to the bill, prefacing his remarks by an expression of his belief that to-day the cause of the Union was more hopeless than it had been at any former period. He lectured Mr. Garfield for his unchristian and inhuman declarations the other day; that for him the doors of mercy were closed against the communities of the South, the door locked and the key thrown away. And who was this man?

Some member near him whispered that Mr. Garfield had been a preacher.

Mr. Harding remarked that he had heard that story whispered about before, but that he believed it to be a slander.

Mr. Scofield, referring to the assertion that the Republican side of the House was unmerciful, asked Mr. Harding whether in the late Confederate States the rebels themselves were not in authority, and asked whether they showed mercy to Union men.

Mr. Harding scouted contemptuously the stories circulated about outrages in the South, declaring that there was not enough in them to deceive a ten-year-old child. He said that greater outrages were being daily perpetrated in Northern States, and he instanced the recent murder of two old ladies in Maine, the torturing of a child by its parents in Ohio, and the case of the clergyman in New-York who whipped his child to death because it did not say its prayers.

Mr. Perham interrupted Mr. Harding to say in reference to the late horrid murder in Maine, that the man who had been arrested and confessed the crime, had also confessed that he had been in the rebel army. He was one of that class of men whom the bill proposed to take care of. [Applause on the floor.]

Mr. Harding offset that declaration by the statment that Blackburn, the fellow who roasted his stepchild to death over a red-hot stove, had been an officer in the Federal army, and that Probst, the murderer of a whole family near Philadelphia, had been also a Union soldier. Every sensible man knew that those instances could be multiplied to any extent. Most of the criminals in the Northern States had been in the Federal army; and it was quite natural, because, as a rule, good men did not drift into the army.

Mr. Harding yielded the remainder of his hour—eight minutes—to Mr. Finck, who thereupon proceeded to argue against the bill as unconstitutional, and at variance with the all principles of the Government. It was a monstrous, revolutionary, unwarranted measure. Louisiana was a State of the Union, and, therefore, Congress had no right to interfere with it, or subvert its Government. After the eight minutes expired Mr. Eliot took the floor, and moved the previous question, which was seconded, and then yielded ten minutes more to Mr. Finck.

Mr. Ward, of New-York, asked Mr. Eliot, premising that the President had encouraged the New-Orleans riot, and was wedded to the rebel Governments of the South, whether he thought it safe to vest in the President the power of appointing the Provisional Governor of Louisiana, and whether that power could not be constitutionally conferred on the head of the War Department, who was known to be loyal and true.

Mr. Eliot replied that the question of safety had been considered with a good deal of care, and it was thought right to give the power of appointment to the President. The power, however, was guarded very carefully. Before any officer could enter on his duties under the bill, he would not only have to take the oath and produce the proof called for, but have to get the confirmation of the Senate. It was very manifest that if the power were conferred on the Secretary of War it would in substance and effect be conferred on the President, for the Secretary of War was but the servant of the President and might be removed without notice. There was no way by which the action of the Senate could be obtained on appointments except through the nomination of the Executive. He did not care to address the House in support of the bill, because in point of fact not one of its provisions had been attacked by the members who had spoken against it.

Mr. Le Blond appealed to Mr. Eliot for five minutes.

Mr. Eliot said he would certainly yield to Mr. Le Blond, on condition that he would give his help to pass the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Le Blond promised that he would do all he could, but could not promise to vote for the bill; it was not necessary, he said, to attack any provision of the bill as the whole theory of it was radically wrong.

Mr. Eliot resuming, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter received by him yesterday, from Julian Neville of New Orleans, grandson of Gen. Neville, of Revolutionary memory, appealing to Congress for the establishment of a loyal Government in Louisiana, and also resolutions adopted last night by the Southern Loyal Association of Washington, indorsing this bill, and asking that like bills be passed for the other Southern States.

Mr. Boyer asked Mr. Eliot to let him state the antecedents as to some of those Southern loyalists, as to their loyalty.

Mr. Eliot declined to yield for that purpose. He yielded ten minutes to Mr. Noell, who spoke against the bill. Mr. Eliot then yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. Shellabarger, a member of the Select Committee, who advocated the passage of the bill. In conclusion, he declared that though the Courts were open in Louisiana, they were under rebel control and authority, and for the purpose rather of protecting and shielding criminals than punishing them, especially when the crime was of a political character.

Mr. Le Blond inquired how the House knew that.

Mr. Shellabarger answered, by the proof.

But, urged Mr. Le Blond, your report has never been published, and we are all groping in the dark.

And, said Mr. Boyer, I say as a member of the Select Committee, that the statement is unfounded in fact.

The latter part of the statement was drowned in calls of order from the Republican side of the House. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Eldridge called for the reading of the engrossed bill.

That point seemed to have bern anticipated; for the bill, to the surprise of the Democratic and the amusement of the Republican side of the House, had been engrossed. The House then voted by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed—yeas 113; yeas 48, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Barber, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Blaine, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hurlburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—113.

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Baker, Bergen, Bingham, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Iowa, Taylor of New-Jersey, Thayer, Thornton, Ward of Kentucky, Whaley—48.

The announcement of the vote was received with light manifestations of applause.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of Hon. Wm. Aiken, Representative elect from the Second District of South Carolina, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTH.

The House then took up the bill to establish Military Governments in the South, on which Mr. Kelly was entitled to the floor.

At 4:15 the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock, there being a pretty full attendance of members, and the galleries being filled with spectators.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOLD.

On motion of Mr. Starr, the Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing, by law, the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the National Banks, and also exempting from State or other local taxation that portion of the capital of National Banks invested in United States loans.

CHANGE OF NAME.

On motion of Mr. Darling, the Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing the name of the Territory of New-Mexico into that of Lincoln.

MILITARY GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SOUTH.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Reconstruction, to establish Military Governments in the South.

Mr. Kelly addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, and expressed the hope that it would be passed without amendment. It might not meet the views of all the members of the majority, but no bill could be found that would do so. He regarded the bill as a mere police bill. The necessity for it arose from the perfidy of the President of the United States. Had he been true to the duties of his high office and his own reiterated pledges, there would have been no necessity for the law. It but required the General of the army to execute the dying purposes of Abraham Lincoln and the early Presidential purposes of Andrew Johnson. That was to administer under the military power of the Government such laws as would give security to life and property in territory the Civil Government of which had been overthrown. It did but what Scott did in Mexico, and what Butler and Banks did in Louisiana, protect life and property and maintain peace, and await the action of that Government, and of that branch of the Government which had a right to frame a code of laws. This bill did. It wiped out of existence the results of Executive usurpation by overthrowing the governments and establishing by the exercise of a greater power on the part of the Commander-in-Chief than any that was proposed by this bill. Referring to Mr. Banks' definition of the condition of the Southern States, that it was neither peace nor war, but a state of siege, he expressed his wonder whether the people who were shut up in Leyden and Utrecht supposed that in those sieges there was no war; or whether the women and children hiding in the caves of Vicksburgh when Grant besieged that stronghold, had any doubt that there was a state of war existing. He spoke of the murder of Union citizens in the South, and said that their murderers, when arrested and convicted, had been, through the machinations of Andrew Johnson, the present leader of the rebellion, turned loose, and received a welcome from their fellow-citizens, with an audible "well done, good and faithful servants." If this be peace, then, in God's name, let the Union men of the South be armed for war. The atrocities of Fort Pillow were overshadowed by those of New-Orleans, and the outrages committed by the English army at the storming of Badajos were exceeded by those of what had been mildly called the Memphis riots. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read letters and newspaper extracts illustrating the condition of things in the South. If Congress, he said, had no right to redress such wrongs, the bill should fail; but why not? Because they were told Congress had no right to interfere with States, and those were States. He was not surprised to hear such dogmas from the Democratic side of the House, but when he heard them proclaimed by a son of Massachusetts, (Mr. Banks,) then he felt called upon to raise his protest against them. He claimed that there were no States in the South. There was territory, but there were no States, and if Congress would protect Union men therein Congress should pass this military bill. He claimed that this had been the view of Abraham Lincoln when he recalled the order issued by Gen. Weitzel for the assembling of the Virginia Legislature as soon as he learned that they were to meet as legislators, not as private citizens, and it had been the view of Andrew Johnson expressed to Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, immediately after Wilkes Booth had invested him with the Presidential office. In conclusion he appealed to the House to pass the bill, not as a measure of reconstruction, but as a necessary adjunct to the bill passed to-day by the House. It was required of the manhood of this Congress to save Congress from the scorn and hissing of the Union men of the South. In God's name then, said he, men of the XXXIXth Congress, do not weave ignominiously your names with that of Andrew Johnson in betraying the Union men of the South, and surrendering one-third of the country to the rebels whom your arms have conquered.

Mr. Maynard spoke in support of the bill. Congress, he said, had either to move forward or to be thrust irrevocably backward. Throughout the unreconstructed States the spirit of rebellion was as strong to-day as it had been since the day when the first gun flashed against Fort Sumter; no where in the South was loyalty the dominant or even a tolerated sentiment. The peace which was in the country now was the peace of Vesuvius at rest; the peace of a slumbering volcano and the caption of war rather than peace. The rebellion, he said, had cost one President his life, and had cost another President something dearer than his life—his reputation. This he said not in reproach; he did not believe that Mr. Johnson had contemplated the results that had been reached. He did not believe that the statesmen whom Mr. Johnson had selected as his agents, in some cases at least—Gov. Holden, of North Carolina; Gov. Johnson, of Georgia; Gov. Hamilton, of Texas—would ever have consented to be used as the instruments or means of restoring the rebel element to power in their several States. They did not intend it; but it had been accomplished against their wishes and their purposes. He would not use a particle of the national power except what was necessary to protect the national life and interests. He would do nothing for vengeance. His motto should be charity for all; but not such charity as would ruin the people. He knew that a military government was not a desirable government; but bad as it was it was for the Union men of the South better than a rebel government. He did not understand the measure to be permanent in its character, but a temporary measure to preserve the peace of the country and protect the rights of its inhabitants until civil governments were established there. It was not a matter of detail there was in question, it was whether this Government, in all its parts, should be administered by the loyal men of the country, or by the rebels. That was a difficulty which admitted of no possible adjustment. One side or the other must go down. There was no middle course, no half-way house. It was not only the duty of the loyal men to maintain control of the Government, but it was their right, flowing out of the nature of the conflict; the right by which Gen. Grant controlled the army of the United States, and by which Robt. E. Lee did not control it. The men who attempted the overthrow of the Government had no political rights until they were restored to them by law. The Union men, no matter how few in numbers in each State, should have control of the State Government.

Mr. Allison addressed the House. He declared himself for this bill, either with or without modification. The House had to-day proclaimed that it did not recognize but repudiated the pretended State Government set up in the South by the President of the United States. If Congress did not now place the control of those States in the hands of the loyal people, it would be derelict to its duties, and untrue to its pledges. He did not believe that the President would yield one hair's breadth of his position. The President's plan was to place rebels in control of those States. If the President, however, did not fully execute the laws, Congress would then, as Mr. Banks had said, proceed to consider the condition of the country. For himself, he would vote to destroy all the State governments set up in the Southern States, and to place suffrage in the hands of the loyal people, without regard to race or color, education, or property qualifications. The leading Democratic journal of the West, the Chicago *Times*, and the leading Democratic journal of the North, the New-York *World*, had come to recognize the principle of colored suffrage, and it was time, therefore, that the people of the South should be disabused of their prejudices, and convinced that nothing less than colored suffrage would satisfy the people of the United States. It was the duty of Congress to make life, liberty and property safe in the South, and there was no way of doing that at present except by the establishment of military governments. He begged the gentlemen who were supporters of the Presidential policy not to be alarmed at this idea of military government, for they should recollect that from the time of the collapse of the rebellion till the 1st of August, 1866, the Southern States were under military power. It was, therefore, no new thing to those rebel States. They had been relieved of military law for six or seven months, but that time was a sad period for the Union people of the South. He believed that if the President had been true to his duties, military law would still—even without this act—exist in the Southern States, for they were still in a condition of quasi rebellion. He believed that this measure was essential for the protection of the loyal people of the South, and therefore he would vote for it; but, at the same time, he would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that he expected the bill to be followed by a measure that would establish civil governments in these States.

Mr. Blaine declared that whether or not this bill were amended, he would vote for it; but he hoped it would be amended to the effect that when the Constitutional Amendment should be ratified, and any one of these Southern States had assented to it, and provided for impartial suffrage, that that State should be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and its Representatives and Senators should be admitted to their seats on taking the oath prescribed by law.

A discussion arose between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Blaine, upon the assertion of the latter that the people had, at the polls, superadded to the Constitutional Amendment the requirements of colored suffrage.

Mr. Raymond denied that and challenged Mr. Blaine to point to a single State outside of the New-England States. He said he doubted whether he could point even to one of them, that had distinctly superadded the requirement of universal suffrage to that of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Blaine held that all of the loyal States had done so except the State of New-York, and he submitted that great as she was, and overshadowing as were her numbers, she could not in that respect give law to the great Republican Party of the loyal States.

Mr. Raymond inquired whether it was not true that Tennessee had been admitted into the Union on a telegraphic announcement that she had adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Blaine admitted that was so among a great many other things. [Laughter] Unless she had adopted the Constitutional Amendment, she could not have been admitted; but that itself would not have been sufficient, and she could not have been admitted without other conditions.

Mr. Raymond asked why, then, Congress had waited for the announcement that Tennessee had adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Blaine replied that it was because that was the last thing that had been defined.

Mr. Allison remarked in the same connection that the Republican Party of the State of Iowa had distinctly announced as one of the planks of its platform, a proposition in favor of universal suffrage.

Mr. Garfield: My remarks in the House on Friday last appear to have made the impression that I declared myself in favor of showing no mercy to the Southern people; that I had hitherto been in favor of a magnanimous course; that hereafter the doors of mercy should be shut against them. However deeply they have wronged the Republic, I would not have anyone suppose that I favor a fierce or revengeful course. What I said on that point was wholly in reference to the Contitutional Amendment, which all the rebel States except Tennessee, have now rejected as a basis of restoration. I said, and I say again, that I myself am morally bound, and I believe the Thirty-ninth Congress was morally bound to receive them, if they adopted it and put themselves on the same ground that Tennessee did. Many members know that I have been opposed to taking further decisive action until every rebel had had full opportunity to act upon the Amendment. Now that they have all rejected it, and considering their action as final, I say as I said on Friday last, that offer as a basis of restoration is forever closed, so far as my vote is concerned. The time has come when we must protect the loyal men of the South. The time has come when fruitless magnanimity to rebels is cruelty to our friends. No other victorious nation has ever so neglected its supporters. For a quarter of a century the British Government gave special protection to the Tories of the American revolution, paying them $15,000,000 out of the Royal Treasury. What loyal man of any State except Tennessee has been honored or defended by the Federal Government? It is a notorious fact that it is both safe and honorable in the South to have been a rebel, while it is both dangerous and disgraceful for a Southerner to have been loyal to the Union. They are every day perishing as unavenged victims of rebel malignity. I desire to say, also, that I am in favor of placing these States under military jurisdiction, only as a temporary measure of protection, until republican governments can be organized, based upon the will of all the loyal people, without regard to race or color.

Mr. Noell addressed the House against the bill.

Mr. Van Horn (of New-York) obtained the floor, when the House, at 10:45 o'clock, adjourned.

NOTE.—The vote on ordering the main question yesterday, on Eliot's Louisiana bill, was correct as furnished by the reporter of the Associated Press, though imperfect as published in the New-York papers.

To the list of yeas, as published, should be added the name of Mr. Kelso, and to the nays the names of Messrs. Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Harding of Kentucky, Hawkins and Hise, making the numbers correct as telegraphed. Yeas, 85; nays, 49.

WASHINGTON.

Andrew Johnson—The Question of Impeachment, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

"The impeachment will go on." "The impeachment will not go on." Radical members of Congress give out so many rumors to cover up their designs, to satisfy the morbidly curious, or to build a bridge for a possible retreat in this new phase of the dead-lock, that the horoscope of impeachment is uncomfortably occult. In our opinion, and for many reasons, the impeachment will amount to nothing. Whatever his party errors and stump imprudencies, we believe ANDREW JOHNSON to be an honest man, patriotic and clear-headed enough to perceive the bearings and to weigh the consequences of his official acts. If it is possible to find him guilty, on the testimony of credible witnesses, of corruption, of a guilty intention in any public act, or of such gross official malfeasance as shall convict him of imbecility, we think we hazard nothing in saying that even many of his worst enemies will be astounded. The unbiassed masses of the country, who voted against the President's policy, pronounced no such judgment, as impeachment foreshadows. The people simply gave a verdict, on a direct issue, against his policy, and this verdict was rather guided by their instincts than pronounced by their judgments on what may be called the law of the case of restoration, as argued, almost equally well, on either side. The people foresaw that restoration would not be safe without such guarantees as block the sectional game at which the politicians gambled till they produced war. What they have said is: The President's policy is not enough, we want a more Radical treatment of the case than he prescribes. And besides, the people indicated jealousy at the Executive power when opposed to Congress.

Again, policy is against impeachment. All who go for impeachment must be extremists—hence not *one* vote is to be acquired by an experiment whose risk threatens the security of the dominant party; and this view, we think, will every day impress itself more strongly on the attention of Congress. Republicans have all to lose and nothing to make by the attempt, while the opposition have all to gain and nothing to lose.

There is one qualification to be made to this view of the impeachment, however. If the President persistently stands in the way of the resolution, not yet complete; if he fail to execute the laws in their spirit as well as in their letter, if he will forget nothing, if he will learn nothing; if, holding the South in his hand, either by direct advice or personal example he shall encourage them to such resistance to progress as may tend to defeat the public will—in such event popular indignation may become the public judgment, and the President may, after all, come to be regarded as an "obstacle" which must be "deposed." As the case now stands, he presents no such "obstacle." As was happily put by Mr. RAYMOND the other day, the case of restoration is in as much confusion as ever in its details; so much so that none of its issues, at this time, especially involve the President; unless, indeed, he is to be regarded as responsible for the failure of the Constitutional Amendment—a measure no longer considered as the test of loyalty.

The impeachment question, however, is of the greatest interest. Viewed as a precedent, how mightily it looms up! What consequences are involved in it! So regarded, the civilized world becomes a party to the proceeding of the impeachment of a President of the United States. So regarded, its perils must impress all men as truly vast. These consequences rise as far above the man, ANDREW JOHNSON, even as the nation is exalted above him personally. A dangerous precedent is the impeachment of a President of a Republic, where passion and party, as with us, so often rage almost to the verge of revolution.

It is understood, should impeachment be agreed on, that Congress will pass an act to "suspend" the President during the trial. This question is worth considering. First, we have the plain declaration of the Constitution, that the President may be impeached, and, on conviction, "removed." The punishment prescribed by the supreme law, on conviction of the impeached party, then is removal. The law cannot be construed so as to create a penalty by inference. But is not "suspension" a punishment? And may not "suspension" be convertible into "removal," in the case where a majority see fit to impeach, suspend and procrastinate the trial of the impeachment till such trial is carried through the remainder of a Presidential term? Suppose, then, the impeachment to be baseless, to be a conspiracy, and the suspension to involve the fragment of a Presidential term, is not this a wrong without legal redress, and a proceeding wherein the law itself, if so construed, opens the gate to revolution and corruption? It must be remembered that the question is not what Congress may do, whether that body shall act honestly or dishonestly, but that the real question is what are its *powers* in a case not left to parliamentary might and discretion, but in a case restrained and defined by the words of the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. Clearly under the claim of the suspensionists a case may readily occur where a President can be deposed, his term be taken from him on bare suspicion, on a *prima facie* case, perhaps made out by perjury, and where the Senate may finally *acquit*. Did not the Constitution, when it *defined* the *proceedings* and *punishment* in a case like this, design to limit the power of the House against the possibility of such a result as we have contemplated? Ought not such a limitation to be made? Is not "suspension" convertible by the action of Congress into the *punishment* of a President who may be finally adjudged not guilty?

On the other hand, parliamentary precedents are quoted. The argument runs that the proceeding of impeachment is parliamentary, and hence in the discretion of the House; and that suspension may therefore properly be made a part of the proceeding, without usurping the judicial functions of the Senate in the case. This argument rests impertinently on parliamentary power, on supposed analogies in the criminal law, and on the general reasoning that an impeached officer ought not to discharge the duties of the office until the impeachment is determined in his favor. If this view of the case raises any legal doubt when the arguments, which we have outlined, against it are considered, then shall such doubt go in favor of a latitudinarian, or of a strict construction of the power of the House to suspend in the case of impeachment.

MADISON is quoted as saying (during the Virginia debates on the ratification of the Constitution of the United States) that the "Legislature" may suspend the President "on suspicion;" but this was a mere dictum—an ill-considered one, perhaps. But whether this is so or not, however high the authority, it is but the opinion of one man uttered in debate, and can add no force to carefully-arrived-at legal conclusions in the case; nor can it offset MADISON'S opinion deliberately expressed in the Convention that formed the Constitution in exactly the other way.

There is still another view of the subject worth presenting. Although required to give bail, the man indicted for crime is not thereby deprived of any of his rights. If a public officer, his right in his office and to its emoluments remains as before, and continues till his conviction. The alleged criminal, in the eye of the law, is held innocent until proved guilty. All the legal presumptions are in his favor, and cannot be deprived of these, except on the clear proof of his guilt as charged. The Suspensionists in the matter of impeachment reverse all these humane maxims. They convert accusation into suspicion, and suspicion into an act of punishment that is equivalent—so far as their alleged power goes—to the conviction of the arraigned party.

In another letter we propose to say [illegible] of the cause which has produced this commotion, in considering which we shall endeavor to point out in how far the President is censurable.

Respectfully, B.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Alleged Frauds in the Boston Custom-house—Report of the Congressional Committee.

Mr. HULBURD—The Committee on Public Expenditures instructed by House resolution of April 30, 1866, to investigate frauds alleged to have been committed upon the revenue of the United States, and in the enforcement of the laws made and provided for such cases, at the Custom-houses in Boston and New-York, herewith submit so much of their report as pertains to the Boston Custom-house as follows:

The so-called "Williams' case" necessarily occupied very much of the time that could be spared in Boston. The report of United States District-Attorney R. H. DANA to the Secretary of the Treasury, so succinctly sets forth the facts and the course pursued in that case, as almost supersedes the necessity of any introductory summary by the Committee. It will also appear from the accompanying documents and testimony, that the Committee have allowed all the parties in that case, who could be reached, by letters and sworn testimony, to give their own version of the diversified parts enacted by themselves respectively, and as far as within their knowledge, by their associates.

The wine-house of Messrs. WILLIAMS was established in Boston, in one of the last years of the last century. Prior to 1841, in connection with the house of EDWARD CODMAN & Co., the firm, known as J. D. & M. WILLIAMS, imported through a New-York house, the "Schneider" brand of champagnes, at an invoice valuation of $9 per basket for whole bottles, and $10 for half bottles. In the year 1841 a correspondence with L. ROEDERER, the manufacturer of the wine, at Rheims, in France, resulted in an agreement to receive direct from him these wines and pay the same prices, deducting therefrom the expenses of importation, breakage, &c., provided on examination the wines should be approved as satisfactory.

Up to December, 1846, there was a specific duty on champagne wines of 40 cents per gallon. The wines received by the two houses of WILLIAMS and CODMAN & Co. continued to be valued in the Custom-house entries at the prices before specified.

In July, 1846, the act imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent. on champagnes, and 30 per cent. on bottles, baskets, &c., went into operation. It would seem these firms themselves paid this increased duty, without charging it over or deducting it upon remitting to ROEDERER net proceeds of sales.

In 1854 an addition of 50 cents on each basket was allowed and paid to ROEDERER. In 1856 this additional sum was raised to $1 dollar per basket. In October, 1859, the additional sum was reduced 75 cents. per basket, and, as thus modified, the 1841-6 prices continued to the time of the seizure of the books, papers, &c., of Messrs. WILLIAMS and CODMAN & Co., the 24th of March, 1865. As it appeared by the testimony of the different members of the WILLIAMS firm, and by the evidence of ex-deputy Collector ANDROSS, and was not controverted, the Customs officers at Boston had had at all times, on request, free access to the books, letters and invoices of these importing houses, that the quality of the wines, and their proper valuation for entry at the Custom-house, had from time to time been repeatedly examined and considered, and mutually determined upon, the Committee desired to see and know what new light or consideration the original papers would reveal—inducing and requiring such an abrupt and harsh proceeding as this wholesale seizure. To this end they requested ex-Collector GOODRICH, when before them last November, to furnish them with the original information, or complaint and affidavit, or copies of the same, upon which the seizure had been made, but up to this time, while supplying copies of papers used in the second stage of the proceeding, he has neglected or failed to produce either originals or copies inaugurating the first steps in the case.

Immediately upon the seizure, a claim in behalf of Government was made upon the Messrs. WILLIAMS for undervaluations of sundry sherry wine importations to the amount of $25,224. The circumstances which led to its prompt payment, without consultation with counsel, are particularly stated in the testimony of the different members of the Williams firm.

Half of that sum went into the Treasury of the United States, and, there being no informer in the case, the remaining half was equally divided, according to law, between Collector GOODRICH, Naval Officer TUCK, and Surveyor PHELPS, the Custom-house officers at the port of Boston.

In the adjustment of the Sherry case, SAMUEL A. WAY, of the banking-house of WAY, WARREN & Co., of Boston, appeared and acted as agent of the Messrs. WILLIAMS. FRANCIS O. FRENCH, son-in-law of the Naval Officer, and at that time Deputy Collector, was actively engaged in and about the Sherry case.

On the last day of March, 1865, FRENCH resigned, and on the following day became the "Co." of the WAY, WARREN & Co. banking-house. But this was mere form, as his services in the Williams investigation were not intermitted, and very shortly after he was appointed Special Deputy for the express purpose of aiding in the cases made up or instigated by Mr. FARWELL.

WILLIAM B. FARWELL, former Naval Officer at San Francisco, and subsequently in the employ the Treasury Department in Europe, was present in Boston when the seizure was made, and, with Mr. FRENCH, participated in the examination of the Messrs. WILLIAMS' books and papers. The examination extended back a series of years, Messrs. WILLIAMS affording every facility asked, in some instances supplying important books, letters and papers not originally taken by the seizing officers.

These examiners and the Custom-house officials calculated, by under-valuations, the Government had since 1846 lost $150,000 of duties; that the interest added would make the amount nearly $200,000; that the value of the wines since 1846, liable to forfeiture, would, without interest, reach about $2,000,000.

Thereupon, Mr. GOODRICH demanded of the Messrs. WILLIAMS $500,000, or double the duties and interest; Mr. WAY ultimately in their behalf offered $100,000.

On the 5th of April, 1865, Mr. FARWELL, at Boston, wrote out in detail a statement of the case and sent it to the Secretary of the Treasury, who alone could authorize any compromise or settlement. In that communication Mr. FARWELL expressed his belief that Messrs. WILLIAMS, since 1846, had entered their wines 33⅓ per cent. less than the net amount actually remitted to ROEDERER for the wines, &c., and had thereby "defrauded the Government out of more than $150,000 in duties upon champagne alone."

This letter, so introductory to what follows, and in its conclusions and recommendations, is in such marked contrast with a letter written by him at Washington the 22d of April, 1865, that though long and containing some extracts in a foreign language, it has been thought well should preface the evidence subjoined to this report. This second letter, which immediately follows the first in the report, was written only seventeen days after the first, commences with the announcement that the writer has received from Messrs. WILLIAMS an offer of $100,000 to "settle the amount of his fraud," and declares his deliberate judgment to be "that public interest will be best promoted in all respects by an acceptance of this proposition by the Government."

He then enumerates several reasons for this recommendation, not one of which was not just as patent and potent on the 5th, as on the 22d day of April. The last letter purports to have been written at Washington; why should a change from Boston to Washington have necessitated such an entire readjustment of "judgment" to "public interest?"

On the receipt of these two letters, *pro forma*, addressed to the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury directed Mr. EDWARD JORDAN, the Solicitor, to repair to Boston and investigate the facts, for the purpose of being able to advise the Department, &c. Mr. JORDAN went to Boston the last of April. On consultation with the custom-house officers it was agreed to offer to accept from the Messrs. WILLIAMS $250,000 in full satisfaction of forfeitures, fines, duties, &c. This being declined, it was agreed to make no further effort at a compromise, and that suits should at once be commenced.

Thereupon Mr. JORDAN left Boston. The day following Mr. FARWELL made known to the Custom-house officials that Messrs. WILLIAMS' counsel had discovered that, by the non-repeal of one statute of limitations, theretofore overlooked by the solicitor, counsel, parties, &c., the amount of the Government claims against Messrs. WILLIAMS which could be legally enforced would be largely reduced. Thereupon the various calculations of duties, forfeitures, interest, &c., were revised and readjusted by Messrs. FARWELL and FRENCH, resulting in a conclusion to accept the $100,000 offer, Mr. GOODRICH reluctantly acquiescing. Mr. FARWELL left to communicate on the subject with Mr. JORDAN in New-York. The Solicitor consented to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury the acceptance of the $100,000. Mr. GOODRICH withdrew his assent, but, on being again visited by Mr. FARWELL, yielded his scruples, and on the 6th of May Mr. JORDAN made his recommendatory report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On the same day, as he testifies, the solicitor telegraphed to Boston the approval of the Secretary. On the same day, also, Mr. FARWELL telegraphs Mr. JORDAN, "Please make authority for settlement, full and conclusive, and let me hear from you by telegraph as early as possible." The 7th was the Sabbath. The 8th, Mr. FARWELL telegraphs Mr. JORDAN, "WILLIAMS' matter settled; money paid; Mr. TUCK leaves for Washington to-night or to-morrow morning."

One-half of the $100,000, paid in greenbacks, went into the United States Treasury; of the remaining moiety, Mr. FARWELL, as "informer," claimed half; the remainder, being one-fourth of the original sum of $100,000, was equally divided between Mr. GOODRICH, Mr. TUCK and Mr. PHELPS.

In this settlement it cannot escape notice, that with five Government officials, charged with the taking-care of the interests of the Government, the Treasury did not get, at a gold valuation, one-third of the duties which it was alleged the Williams firm had from time to time fraudulently withheld.

The law prohibiting an officer of the Customs from being an informer, in the Sherry Williams case, Mr. FARWELL did not claim; but he was paid by the Custom-house officials, $1,000 in consideration of services rendered by him in that case.

April 17, 1865, these same officials agreed, in writing, to give him 10 per cent. of the amount received by them for forfeitures, &c., in the Champagne cases. On the 5th of May, on Mr. FARWELL'S return from his interview with Mr. JORDAN in New-York, he gave Collector GOODRICH written notice that he should claim as informer in the Champagne cases, that he should not retain his whole share, but should give the Custom-house officers something for what they lost by his interposing such claim. [illegible] on receiving his $20,000 share, he paid [illegible] GOODRICH and TUCK, each, $4,222; to [illegible] the Surveyor, [illegible] agreement [illegible] alleges in [illegible] given in consideration [illegible] abandonment of that [illegible] in all fairness and equity, the Surveyor, Mr. PHELPS, should have been considered and remembered by Mr. FARWELL. Whatever may have been the motive or the inducement moving Mr. FARWELL to make these gratuities to these gentlemen, under the circumstances, notwithstanding the protestations and disclaimers of parties concerned, the Committee are constrained to say, had the purpose and the object of Mr. FARWELL been avowedly indefensible or reprehensible, the surroundings and accompaniments would need no modification or enlargement.

Even if these gratuities were not made in satisfaction or expectation of a special *quid pro quo*, rendered or to be rendered by these officers, still the principle involved in making presents to, or receiving the same by, men in office, must be demoralizing. Especially must this be true, when official favors are thus allowed to be recognized or provided for.

The Solicitor of the Treasury having, as appears in testimony, given his professional and official opinion that Mr. FARWELL had a legal right to claim "the informers' share" in the Williams case, the Committee do not propose to try conclusions on this point, but are content to express their united and unhesitating conviction of the grave impropriety of the interposition of such claim in the Williams case and in all similar cases, dependent upon proof obtained by Mr. FARWELL while abroad, at the expense and in the paid service of the Government.

Not to dwell on this view of the transaction, had Messrs. GOODRICH and TUCK continued on in office, they knew, FARWELL knew, more and similar seizure cases—within the same purview of facts and principles—would arise for their consideration and concurrent disposition. In the constituted nature of things and men, it would have been impossible such kindness on the part of Mr. FARWELL should not, it may be unconsciously, have biased judgment and consequent action.

The practice of giving and receiving gifts is sometimes palliated upon the pretence of inadequate salaries. This instance admits of no such plea. In the first place their salaries were amply secured. In the second place these officials had each just received in the sherry cases $4,204, in the champagne $100,000 case, $8,333.

With some modification and qualification the same remarks seem applicable to the Solicitor's pecuniary intervention in this case. It is admitted, and it is proven by Mr. FARWELL, that $4,000 of the WILLIAMS compromise money, through Mr. FARWELL, went into the hands of Mr. JORDAN. Early in the investigation the Committee invited Mr. JORDAN to come before them, and allowed him the fullest latitude of explanation. This testimony contains his own views and version of the untoward transaction. Mr. FARWELL, too, when under examination, had, in this particular, the amplest verge and space allowed to him to explain his purpose, his object and his motive in giving Mr. JORDAN the $4,000. It seems, from these statements, that on the cars, forty or fifty miles out of Boston, when, by direction of the Secretary, Mr. JORDAN was on his way to Boston to investigate and report upon the WILLIAMS case, he was met by Mr. FARWELL, and, in the course of the ensuing conversation, informed by him that he intended to show him (JORDAN) before the acquaintance ended that he recollected Mr. JORDAN'S friendship and that he would lose nothing by it, &c.

The subject was renewed that same evening in Boston, in the presence of Mr. TUCK, with the superadded intimation that Mr. JORDAN "had acted very disinterestedly in regard to the entire matter, and that all that resulted to any one of them came originally through his action;" and Mr. FARWELL thought "it would be no more than decent to make Mr. JORDAN some sort of acknowledgment." In all this Mr. TUCK concurred, as did Mr. GOODRICH, when the matter was next morning suggested to him.

Mr. TUCK "thought that five per cent. of what came to them was as little as they could decently offer Mr. JORDAN." The Committee forbear all comment on these preliminary consultations and arrangements.

Perhaps it should be noted in this connection that when Mr. FARWELL left Boston, after a renewal of the compromise endeavor, to see and consult with Mr. JORDAN respecting its acceptance, he bore a note addressed to Mr. JORDAN by Mr. TUCK, dated May 3, 1865, urging "prompt acceptance of Messrs. WILLIAMS' $100,000 offer," and closing with this paragraph: "Mr. FARWELL will state to you some considerations, not entered into while you were here." What these "considerations" were, Mr. TUCK did not remember when testifying before the Committee. He could hardly have thus alluded to the discovery of the non-repeal of a statute of limitations, whereby the supposed liabilities of the Messrs. WILLIAMS were greatly lessened, as he knowledge of that non-repeal he testified had been known in Boston two weeks previous.

On the 8th of May Mr. FARWELL telegraphed Mr. JORDAN that the Williams matter was settled, money paid, and Mr. TUCK would leave that night or the following morning for Washington. Mr. TUCK carried, in a check, the $4,000 to Mr. JORDAN. It does not appear that Mr. JORDAN knew Mr. TUCK was the bearer of the $4,000; neither did any official or public necessity transpire before the Committee calling for the telegraphic announcement in such connection, that Mr. TUCK was about leaving for Washington. Mr. TUCK himself testifies that his business in Washington was to obtain for himself leave of absence.

On a review of the testimony and of the statements made touching this branch of the investigation, the Committee are not prepared to say Mr. JORDAN'S conclusions and recommendations in the Williams case would have been at all different, had he received, or expected to receive, nothing from Mr. FARWELL, or any one else "in these premises;" but they do say and insist that the example thereby exhibited is a dangerous one, and the precedent, if it shall go unchecked and unrebuked, will demoralize, if not debauch, the whole public service of the country.

Very soon after the settlement of the Williams' case rumors spread that they had been compelled to pay more money than had been accounted for to the Government. On hearing such report the Secretary of the Treasury immediately directed United States District-Attorney DANA to investigate the matter. Mr. DANA soon ascertained that the Messrs. WILLIAMS had paid Mr. WAY, the medium through whom the sherry and champagne compromises had been settled, at different times, while those cases were being adjusted and liquidated, different sums of money, amounting in all, to $31,200 more than was accounted for to the Government.

The Committee frankly admit that, in the absence of Mr. WAY in Europe, they have been unable to trace with certainty what use or distribution Mr. WAY made of this money. Positive proof, perhaps, was not to be expected, as men usually call no witness to such transactions. Mr. WAY'S cotemporaneous declarations, when asking and receiving the money, of the use he purposed and had made of it, must be taken for what they are worth. Such as they are, they are in abundant proof.

When receiving $25,224, wherewith to settle the sherry-wine case, he asked for $4,000 "for Mr. TUCK and Mr. FRENCH." He received the two amounts. It is in proof that he paid over the $25,224; it is not in proof that either Mr. TUCK or Mr. FRENCH received the $4,000, or any part thereof.

Pending the negotiations of the champaign cases, it is in proof that Mr. WAY suggested to Messrs. WILLIAMS they had better have a friend than an enemy in Mr. FARWELL, and asked for $10,000 to give Mr. FARWELL, and $2,000 for other purposes not indicated by him. On the 2d of May, 1865, Messrs. WILLIAMS gave WAY $7,000. As appears in the Williams testimony, Mr. WAY distinctly stated afterward that he paid Mr. FARWELL $5,000 of it, and that Mr. FARWELL was very grateful for it. Subsequently he gave, he said, $1,000 to the Custom-house officers and $1,000 to Mr. FRENCH, remarking he wished to make FRENCH'S amount up to $1,200. To enable him to do it, Messrs. WILLIAMS gave WAY the additional $200. After the settlement, he stated of the $20,000 he gave $5,000 to Mr. FARWELL, and "he supposed Mr. JORDAN got $14,000."

The different persons thus indicated by Mr. WAY as recipients, under oath, severally and solemnly deny these allegations.

Some months after, when on the eve of sailing for Europe, Mr. WAY himself, very much qualified, varied and contradicted, these his previous averments; but never it would appear to any of the Williams firm.

While representations were made to the Committee far from flattering to Mr. WAY, it is scarcely creditable to his pecuniary standing and shrewdness to believe that under false representations and pretences, he obtained and retained for his own use these various sums of money, liable as he would be every day to exposure, if some of the Williams firm chanced to accost on the subject Mr. FARWELL—whom they saw every day—or the Custom-house officers, with whom there was at that time almost hourly contact.

The vague allusion to Mr. JORDAN, by Mr. WAY, in this connection requires no consideration. Perhaps it is due to Mr. JORDAN to call attention to the facts, that they were comparative strangers, and that Mr. JORDAN seems to have entertained a dislike and a distrust of Mr. WAY.

It is idle to speculate further. Mr. WAY alone can clear up the whereabouts of the $31,200. Those, however, who assume to know him best, do not believe he pocketed all that money.

Before entirely dismissing from consideration the Williams case, perhaps an expression may be permitted, if not expected, upon the principles and the equities involved therein.

The Committee are clearly of opinion that the Roederer wines were entered by Messrs. WILLIAMS at the Boston Custom-house for a series of years at a very low valuation. They are also of opinion that all the circumstances constituting that valuation, qualities and prices of these wines, so far as could be known by the inspection of the books, invoices, letters, &c., of the importers were well known all the while at the custom-house, or should have been by the repeated examinations and inquiries to which they were subjected, and discussions had by the parties and the custom-house officials. Information and inquiry, however often sought, seems never to have been withheld. No positive, corrupt concealment was proven, alleged or made apparent against the Messrs. WILLIAMS; on the contrary, their willingness, before and after seizure, to "open" all their transactions with ROEDERER, their long unblemished reputation, wealth, &c., certainly render it doubtful whether they could have contemplated and planned for a series of years, the perpetration of a conscious fraud upon the Government. If the champagne wines were entered in strictness of law at too low a valuation, when that valuation was known and acquiesced in at the Custom-house, it is surprising the parties themselves should regard the valuation as the correct one to be made.

It must also be borne in mind that these champagne wines were, by the contract with ROEDERER, purchased at the port of delivery, the price subject to a variety of uncertain charges not pertaining to their foreign value, and hence the foreign valuation for assessment of home duties could only be fixed by approximation. Hence the necessity of resorting to the *factura simulée*, or assumed invoice, in contradistinction to the true one, corrected by the deduction of these charges.

If there was gross fraud in these entries, it may well be asked why have doubts been expressed by the law officers of the Government whether by suit, anything could have been collected of the Messrs. WILLIAMS?

It may, however, well be [illegible] be asked of those who hold that in [illegible] the [illegible] of the firm [illegible] to settle [illegible]? The [illegible] natural [illegible] in [illegible] father, [illegible] utter ruin of [illegible] of fortune, by a protracted contest with the Government.

In any view of the case, under the circumstances, was it not due that these importing houses should have been notified that such valuations would no longer be accepted at the Custom-house, without incurring the risk of seizure and forfeiture? This course, while it might have lessened the divisible interests of the informer and the Custom-house officials, would have relieved them from the suspicion of a "snap-judgment proceeding," and established and vindicated the perfect fairness and justice of the Government in the premises. It surely ought not to be the policy or the purpose, as it can never be the interest of the Government to harrass the legitimate business of the merchant, or obstruct oppressively the trade of the country by annoying and unnecessary seizures and confiscations. The toleration of a system that indirectly permits such practices would soon paralyze the domestic enterprise, and subvert the foreign commerce of any country.

The Committee will take an early opportunity in reporting some evidence before them on this important subject, to express more at large their views. Meanwhile, they cannot forbear now saying in the briefest manner, it is their strong belief, that the act of 1863, entitled, "An Act for the Detection and Prevention of Frauds upon the Revenue, and for the more speedy and certain collection of Government Claims," in spirit and much more in administration, of doubtful constitutionality, if sometimes a convenient, and, as our revenue system is now constituted and administered, a necessary instrument in the detection and punishment of frauds, is liable to be perverted, and not unfrequently has been, into an effective engine of extortion and monstrous wrong.

The Committee had purposed to direct attention to some other features in Mr. GOODRICH'S administration of the Boston Custom-house, which they deemed objectionable; but as his connection therewith has been severed, he is no longer directly responsible for some of the "laws and customs delays" and other abuses still existing there.

Selecting and subjoining herewith the most important and relevant testimony taken touching "the enforcement of the Revenue Laws at the Custom-house in Boston, and the adjustment of claims for the violation thereof, and the frauds alleged to have been thereat committed upon the United States, and the parties involved in said alleged violations," the Committee take leave of this branch of the subject matter committed to them, reserving for another occasion a report on the condition of the New-York Custom-house in these respects, and the questionable connection of WILLARD B. FARWELL and MONTGOMERY GIBBS with the general revenue service of the United States, at home and abroad.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The License Law Project—Incendiaries and Lottery Swindlers—Legislative Notes—A Present for Gen. Grant.

From our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 10, 1867.

The License Law Committee of the Legislature gave a hearing on Friday, and Rev. B. F. CLARK, of North Chelmsford, appeared before them with a bill which somewhat resembles the Excise Law of New-York. He said he appeared in the interest of temperance, and spoke ably against a prohibitory law. He referred to the New-York Excise Law as a virtual acknowledgment by the friends of temperance that it is right to license an evil, and claimed that the temperance cause could be best advanced in connection with a license law, an opinion held by many temperance men in the State. Many of the members of the order of Good Templars, a temperance organization, favor a license law, and it is thought the Committee will report one for consideration. They will not be prepared to report, however, for two or three weeks yet, and will give more hearings on the subject.

THE STATE CONSTABLES IN HIGH GLEE.

Another decision in favor of the State constables, added to the recent one in the United States Supreme Court, has put the said officials in a most pleasant humor. The decision referred to is in the case of one PATRICK GILLON, of Milford, the same being upon the seizure of $6,500 worth of liquor by the State constables. It was decided against defendant in the Superior Court, and he appealed to the Supreme Court. There were six points raised by the counsel, in all of which the judgment of the Court was affirmed, and the appeal was dismissed. The points were the most powerful that could be brought up, and in fact the only ones that could be produced with any shadow of success.

It is said that an attempt will be made to carry the case before the United States Supreme Court; but if this step is taken, the decision, it is thought, will not be altered. Since the decision was rendered seizures almost innumerable have been made; but as a general thing in the shops of small dealers.

INCENDIARIES.

Incendiaries are to be arrested in their work of devastation, if the "signs of the times" are any criterion of judgment. Within a few months seven of this class of individuals have been arrested for operating in the suburbs of Boston, and are awaiting trial before the Superior Courts. It has transpired that there is an organized club of these desperadoes in Malden and Chelsea, who make "setting buildings on fire and robbery" a specialty. Three of the club have been arrested, and are among those awaiting trial mentioned above. As it is expected that the remaining members of the club will avenge their companions in limbo, inhabitants of Charlestown, Chelsea and Malden are somewhat exercised in mind, owners of real estate more especially. A strict watch has been instituted in the above-named places.

LOTTERY SWINDLERS.

On Thursday afternoon a firm who have been pursuing the lottery business for some time past with much success, suddenly had to "suspend," owing to a visit from a vigilant State Constable, who seized all their schemes and letters and placed them under arrest. The HARRIS brothers, the firm in question, had an office on one of the most aristocratic business streets in the city. Their circulars were like those usually offered to gull the public, and they of course claimed they were running a *bona fide* concern. They were brought before Chief-Justice BACON, of the Municipal Court, (the said Justice, by the way, is one of the most impartial in the State,) and he held them in $4,000 each for trial before a higher Court. It is intended to clear the city of these firms and agencies, and the above case was the commencement of the reform. The HARRIS brothers have been complained of before, and a case against them is on file in one of the Courts.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House and Senate have each engrossed a bill regulating the rate of interest. The first bill provides that the rate shall be six per cent., unless by special contract, and the latter abolishes the present law and leaves the rate at the option of the parties negotiating. An abstract of the Senate bill was given in my last, and the bill, after considerable discussion, was engrossed on Friday by a vote of 18 yeas to 14 nays. A motion to reconsider the vote has been placed in the "orders of the day" for this week. If each branch adheres to its action, as will probably be the case, the matter will be given to a Committee of Conference, composed of members of both branches.

A PRESENT FOR GEN. GRANT.

Some of the admirers of Gen. GRANT in this City have just had made for them a splendid improved rifle, which they intend to present to him. It is a highly finished weapon, and was made expressly for nice shooting. The entire rifle, and every part, including the case and apparatus, are made of American materials. The breech is of highly polished fine black walnut, and the stock is ornamented with solid silver mountings, which surround the inscription, "To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., Presented by his Friends, ——." The barrel is made of fine cast steel richly inlaid with gold. Its length, including the patent muzzle, is twenty-eight inches, and it carries forty conical balls to the pound. Its entire cost is $800, and it was gotten up by a firm in Mansfield, Mass. In the hands of a practised marksman it has put a ball into a given spot ten consecutive shots, and is regarded by good judges to be one of the best rifles ever produced in this country.

VIGIL.

Personal Items.

A duel at West Point, Ga., early on the morning of the 2d inst., between a Major BAKER, of Lowndes County, and a Mr. AUSTELL, of Mobile, resulted in the former being seriously if not mortally wounded in the side. Mr. AUSTELL was unharmed, but his second was struck in the thigh by a shot from Major BAKER, whose aim was deranged while in the act of falling. The weapons used were small pistols at five paces.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 5th inst. says: "We were reliably informed a few days since that Mr. GUTHRIE'S general health was good, but that he was then suffering from an increased weakness in his ankles. It was confidently believed, however, that Mr. G. would, on the return of more favorable and pleasant weather, be able to start for Washington."

Gen. WM. D. WOOD, of St. Louis, died on the 2d inst., at the age of 44 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths of the Last Week—Dr. Harris' Letter—Ravages of Tuberculous Diseases.

The total number of deaths recorded in this City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 9, was 414.

The number of deaths in the public institutions was 74, of which there were in the New-York Hospital, 7; St. Vincent's Hospital, 4; Ward's Island, 10; Bloomingdale Asylum, 2; City Lunatic Asylum, 4; Almshouse, 20; Nursery Hospital, 1; Smallpox Hospital, 6; Charity Hospital, 5; Colored Home, 5; St. Luke's Hospital, 3; Mount Sinai Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 14.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY REPORT.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Feb. 12, 1867.

In the week ending Feb. 9, there were 414 deaths in New-York, including 79 in the public institutions. There were 135 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of Kings County institutions. This mortality is equal to an annual death-rate of 26.56 in the former City, exclusive of the islands, and of 23.71 in the latter city.

Zymotic diseases are charged with 89 deaths, or 21 per cent. of the total mortality of the week in New-York, and with 30 deaths, or 20.27 per cent. of the total in Brooklyn. Local diseases—mostly inflammatory—killed 180 persons in New-York and 62 in Brooklyn; while in the constitutional class, the fact is worthy of notice that phthisis and other tubercular diseases destroyed fewer lives than during the preceding and very cold weeks. The low vitality of consumptives and the feeble children among the poor has paid a heavy tribute to the relentless reaper during the past eight weeks. The acute inflammations of the respiratory organs have also contributed an unusual share to the harvest that death has gathered. The record since Dec. 22 stands thus:

Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases and by Acute Diseases of the Lungs.

Week ending.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Inflammatory Diseases of the Lungs.
Dec. 22	16	59	49
Dec. 29	9	56	60
Jan. 5	19	75	87
Jan. 12	10	69	60
Jan. 19	17	78	69
Jan. 26	11	73	71
Feb. 2	10	71	78
Feb. 9	14	52	69
Total in 8 weeks	106	533	543

These 1,182 deaths have taught lessons scarcely less important than those which cholera taught. The unventilated tenant-houses are charged with a large share of this kind of mortality. The mean temperature of the past eight weeks was 27° Fahrenheit. The mean of last week was 41°. The severity of the present Winter has been marked by a far higher rate of mortality in several cities of Northern Europe. For example, the mortality in London the second week in January, was as 32 per 1,000—annual rate; in Edinburgh, 33 per 1,000; in Liverpool, 36 per 1,000, and in Glasgow, 73 per 1,000. Most American cities are free from epidemics and show a more favorable death-rate than the European cities just mentioned.

E. HARRIS.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Wards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1865
1.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	4	18,120
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2,507
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,757
4.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	21,994
*5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	12	22,341
6.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	20,698
7.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	18	40,306
8.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	39,722
9.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	6	—	25	44,385
10.	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	21	29,651
11.	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	21	59,363
†12.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	8	1	20	36,647
‡13.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	14	32,929
14.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	10	28,057
15.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	27,588
16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	18	45,183
17.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	3	33	72,770
18.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	21	57,464
†19.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	12	1	58	32,841
20.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	30	67,554
§21.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	7	3	35	49,025
22.	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	22	61,749
	2	3	24	2	10	1	2	8	—	1	10	—	26	89	17	414	814,254

*Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
†Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death in	New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Zymotic infections	—	89	—	37
Of which miasmatic diseases	74	—	34	—
Of which scarlatina	24	—	8	—
Of which croup	10	—	6	—
Of which typhoid fever	8	—	2	—
Of which enthetic diseases	5	—	1	—
Constitutional diseases	—	93	—	32
Of which tubercular	84	—	27	—
Of which tabes mesenterica	14	—	3	—
Of which phthisis pulmonalis	52	—	18	—
Local diseases	—	180	—	62
Of which nervous disorders	64	—	24	—
Of which convulsions	27	—	9	—
Of which respiratory disorders	69	—	17	—
Of which urinary disorders	11	—	3	—
Of which nephria (Bright's)	6	—	2	—
Of which generative disorder	3	—	—	—
Developmental diseases	—	35	—	13
Of which—				
Premature birth caused	6	—	—	—
In old age there were	7	—	1	—
Deaths by violence	—	1	—	4
Of which by—				
Accident and negligence	1	—	4	—
Homicide	1	—	—	—
Suicide	3	—	—	—
Total mortality		414		148

AGES AT WHICH DEATH OCCURRED.

The following is a recapitulation of the sexes and nativities of persons who died in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn week ending Feb. 9:

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Men	91	Men	41
Women	79	Women	32
Boys	133	Boys	40
Girls	111	Girls	35
Total	414	Total	148

The ages at which death occurred were as follows: Under one year, 127; one to two years, 53; two to three years, 21; three to four years, 8; four to five years, 12; five to ten years, 11; ten to fifteen years, 6; fifteen to twenty years, 6; twenty years and under forty, 84; forty years and under sixty, 46; sixty years and under eighty, 33; eighty years and upward, 7.

NATIVITIES.

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Austria	1	England	8
Belgium	1	Germany	11
British America	1	Ireland	24
England	8	Portugal	1
France	3	Sweden	1
Germany	36	Scotland	1
Ireland	66	Wales	1
Italy	2	United States	100
Poland	1	West Indies	1
Scotland	3	Total	148
Russia	1		
Spain	1		
United States	289		
West Indies	1		
Total	414		

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The following meteorological table is the result of observations kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	Days of the month	Thermometer—Minim.	Thermometer—Maxim.	Daily Mean of Barometer	Daily Mean of Tem'ture	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100	Rain—Inches
Sunday	3	36	48	29.40	42	85	.2
Monday	4	32	56	29.70	44	65	.2
Tuesday	5	33	48	29.71	39	64	....
Wednesday	6	30	44	30.16	37	61	....
Thursday	7	31	41	30.35	36	60	....
Friday	8	31	47	30.00	39	92	....
Saturday	9	44	50	29.50	47	93	1.5

Mean of barometer for the week, 29.82.
Mean of temperature for the week, 41.
Average of humidity for the week, saturation being 100, 75.
Total rainfall, 1.9.

The Swindling Conspiracy Case—Counsel for the Defence Move for a Discharge of their Clients—The Motion Denied and the Accused Held for Trial.

The postponed hearing of the case of alleged swindling by the firm of FOLGER & TIBBS, in which LEONARD G. KLINCK, SETH H. KLINCK, WM. C. WILLIAMS and JAMES B. GOGGIN are charged with complicity, was resumed yesterday morning before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court. It will be remembered that at the close of the evidence for the prosecution the counsel for the defence made a motion for the discharge of their clients on the ground of insufficient evidence. That motion was denied by the magistrate, and the case was reopened in behalf of the defence to enable them to introduce fresh evidence.

On the case being taken up Monday, Mr. O. L. STEWART, who appeared for the two KLINCKS, announced that they did not consider it necessary to introduce any rebutting testimony, and proceeded to address the Court at considerable length in a renewed motion for the discharge of his clients. Mr. STEWART presented in rapid detail a clear synopsis of the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, and argued down each important point. He cited authorities and similar cases of recent date, closing with an earnest demand for the discharge of the KLINCKS, claiming that he had successfully shown that the evidence offered against them was incomplete and insufficient to warrant their being held for trial.

Mr. KINTZING spoke briefly in support of a motion made by himself for the discharge of Mr. GOGGIN, basing his claim on the ground that the evidence obtained in the case did not sufficiently identify his client with any of the swindling-conspiracy movements alleged to have been carried on by FOLGER & TIBBS. Mr. GOGGIN was a simple employe, engaged for certain duties and had carried out his instructions to the best of his ability. If any fraudulent [illegible] had been carried on by his employers, the prosecution had failed to show that GOGGIN had any complicity in, or derived any benefit from, such proceedings.

Mr. [illegible] addressed the Court in behalf of Mr. WILLIAMS. He claimed that an accessory to a crime could not be tried on such a charge, until the principals had been tried before the Courts, and in case they were acquitted, the charges against the accessory fell to the ground. This complaint against Mr. WILLIAMS was that of complicity with sundry fraudulent proceedings carried on by FOLGER and TIBBS, who were yet at liberty. He understood that the evidence brought against the KLINCKS and Mr. GOGGIN was not sufficient to hold them, therefore he moved for the discharge of his client, as a conspiracy must consist of two or more persons. If the others were discharged, Mr. WILLIAMS must be discharged also.

Mr. TOBIAS SMITH, who has had sole charge of the interests of the prosecution for some time, said he had been taken by surprise at the conduct of the counsel for the defence. He had come to the Court prepared to examine the evidence expected on the part of the defence, and was utterly unprepared to sum up the case and answer any of the points made by his learned opponents. A portion of the evidence he had never read, as he had been absent at some of the earlier sessions. He asked the privilege of a postponement in order that he might prepare himself for argument and prevent injury to the interests of the prosecution. The request was granted, and Mr. SMITH closed the case yesterday by a lengthy argument in support of the charges preferred against the accused. Justice HOGAN then announced that he would be compelled to deny the motion for discharge, and must hold the prisoners for trial, allowing them to remain at liberty on the same bail, $500 each, for the two KLINCKS and Mr. GOGGIN, and $2,000 for W. C. WILLIAMS.

St. Valentine.

"To-morrow is St. Valentine's day" as the old song goes. By timid lovers, too bashful to declare their love, the day is looked forward to with the most pleasing anticipations, for under cover of a valentine the sweetest and the silliest things may be said, and no one be held responsible for them. Young ladies who receive valentines generally have a shrewd suspicion whence they come, though they are all willing to declare they have not the slightest idea who the "silly, silly fellow" can be. All valentines, however, do not breathe of love. "On the contrary, quite the reverse," as Mr. Sam Weller would have said. Not a few are filled with dark hints and threats that if somebody does or does not do something or other, somebody may expect something unpleasant. The dispatch of valentines of this character are generally the cause of great satisfaction to the sender and much wrath to the recipient. Besides these, there are the comic valentine and the sentimental. The comic is the one most in demand. Not that there is ever any wit in it, by any chance. A gaudily printed figure and a few lines of unmeaning doggerel beneath are all that is required. Their cheapness also is a recommendation. By servant girls, work-girls, shop-boys, school-boys, and juveniles generally, the comic valentine is much admired and sought after. Ranging from three to ten cents in price, the number of them sold is enormous, and the profit on them is doubtless enormous too.

In our article which appeared in the TIMES a few days ago statistics were given showing, what few would suppose to be the case, that the custom of sending valentines is greatly on the increase. One large firm in this City manufactured this year 2,591,644 valentines, ranging in price from three cents to $50—the aggregate value being $317,167. The Post-office returns show that in 1862 the whole number of valentines sent through the City Post-office was 21,260, while last year it was 86,213. The valentines dispatched are generally of the cheap kind, though manufacturers tell of some being made to order at a cost of $500 each.

It is singular that the origin of a day so generally observed as St. Valentine's, should be lost in obscurity. In the old country it is supposed that birds commence pairing on St. Valentine's Day, and it is therefore looked upon as the commencement of Spring. On this side the water St. Valentine generally finds us in Mid-Winter. Not so many years ago it was customary to send a pair of gloves as a valentine, but this sensible custom gradually degenerated into the silly one now prevalent of dispatching anonymous letters. The custom is, however, in the main, a harmless one. It gives work to many hundred artisans, not forgetting the man who grinds out the poetry. The paper-maker, the gilder, the colorist, and many others rejoice that such a Saint as St. Valentine once lived. The only person who complains is the postman, for his toil is doubled, but not his fees.

United States Revenue Agency in this City.

Gen. WM. S. HILLYER has succeeded Mr. A. N. LEWIS, as United States Revenue Agent for New-York and the New-England States, office at No. 83 Cedar-street. Mr. GEORGE W. MCLEAN, our popular Street Commissioner was offered the appointment, but declined. Gen. HILLYER brings to the discharge of the duties of the position an enviable reputation for energy and executive ability. He is one of the soldier heroes of the civil war, having been an efficient member of the staff of Gen. GRANT from the inception of the struggle to the close of hostilities. He was appointed Aid to the General from Missouri, though he himself is a native of Kentucky. The General, whose war record is a bright and honorable one, is quite a young man.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.

About three weeks ago JESSE MINDERLY, aged 15 years, and employed by HAWLEY & FOOTE, clothiers, at No. 112 Fulton-street, robbed the firm of $1,111 in cash and United States bonds. Before the theft was discovered, the boy succeeded in escaping from the City to Boston, in company with DAVID MILLER, aged 14 years. He afterward went to Sing Sing to visit some relations, at which place he was arrested by Officer STILWELL, of the Second Precinct—young MILLER having already been arrested. In the possession of the prisoner was found $160 in gold coin, $200 in 7.30 bonds, two silver watches, a revolver and a full suit of clothes. The latter articles were purchased with a portion of the plunder. Both the accused were arraigned before the Court yesterday, and held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

EXCISE CASES.

DIEDRICK GERKER, of No. 61 Spring-street, and WILLIAM DOWNS, of No. 22 Oliver-street, were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of violating the Excise Law. They gave bail in the sum of $100 each for trial at the General Sessions.

PICKPOCKETS.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN was arrested at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry yesterday by Officer FINNETY, of the First Precinct, on complaint of MARY BRENNAN, of No. 93 Division-street, who accused the prisoner of attempting to pick her pocket. He was committed for trial.

JAMES HAMILTON and GEORGE COSTANO were arrested by Officer WOOLSEY, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of attempting to pick a lady's pocket. As the officer testified that he saw the attempt, the prisoner was held for trial.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

LUCIEN B. CRONBERGER, a native of Germany, 30 years of age, of intemperate habits, and formerly a Post-office clerk, attempted suicide in the Post-office building on Monday evening by swallowing laudanum. He was removed to the Beekman-street Station-house for medical attention. During the night the desperate man made a second attempt at self-destruction by hanging himself to the iron gate of his cell. He was discovered by the doorman in time to save his life. On being arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, the prisoner was committed as a lunatic.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PETTY CASES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, HENRY HEINS, JOHN HARTNETT and AUGUST MOCHON were arraigned upon the charges of petty larceny. They were each committed in default of $300 bail.

EXCISE CASES.

JOHN ROBBGH, of No. 238 Cherry-street, and EDWARD MALLOY, of No. 395 West Tenth-street, were brought before the Magistrate for alleged violation of the Excise Law, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A man named CHARLES W. BROWNING was arrested on the charge of shooting an acquaintance named GEORGE W. HULL, who resides at No. 87 Cannon-street, on the 19th of January last. It is said that the accused went to HULL'S house that day, and upon being ordered out refused to go, and in his anger fired a shot from a revolver, which took effect in the abdomen of his opponent, inflicting a severe wound, from which he is just recovering. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

ADVERTISING FOR A PARTNER.

EMANUEL A. STULTZ, of No. 121 East Twelfth-street, swears that on the 9th ult. he saw an advertisement in the *Herald* for a "partner in a respectable, light and exceedingly profitable business," the particulars of which could be ascertained by applying to HENRY GOODRICH, at No. 163 Broadway. Thither STULTZ went and found the advertiser, who informed him that he had a contract to supply 700 laborers for the South, at $2 per man, and that he was licensed for the business. A few days were allowed STULTZ to think over the matter. Accordingly on the 16th, being fully satisfied that everything was legitimate and safe, he again visited GOODRICH, to whom he paid $90 in cash, and agreed to give him $259 more in regular installments. A few days passed by, and no profits appearing, the new partner began to feel that he was duped. Further inquiries revealed the fact that GOODRICH had no such contract as he pretended to have, and further, that he was not licensed for any business whatever. The swindled man thereupon caused his arrest. Judge MANSFIELD committed the accused for examination, in default of $1,000 bail.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Mrs. FRANCES L. BUTLER, who claims a relationship by marriage to Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named JACOB WAGNER, whom she charges with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from her trunk, which she kept in a furnished room hired from the accused, at No. 36 Greene-street. WAGNER was held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

POVERTY AND CRIME.

A respectable-looking girl named ANNIE SCHLENWICK was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from MARY REGAN, of No. 318 Broadway. The prisoner admitted her guilt, but plead that she had to steal the clothing to keep herself warm. She was held for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Oyer and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Leffingwell, receiver, vs. Crocker et al.
[illegible]—Goddard vs. Mallory.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Buckman.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. McVay.
[illegible]—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1432—Brookman vs. Hamill.
1434—Bennett vs. Marks.
1438—Osgood et al. vs. Rowe et al.
1440—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
1444—Blacke vs. The Whipple Fire Mnf. Co.
1444—Mayer et al. vs. Williams et al.
1446—Walker vs. The Security Pet. Co.

Nos.
1448—Bailey et al. vs. [illegible], Executor.
1450—Colt vs. Grebel.
1452—Howe vs. Leland et al.
1454—Dunning et al. vs. Miller.
1456—Kirshman vs. Ledian, et al.
1458—Henry, Treasurer, vs. Stanbury et al.
1460—Burhardt, sur., vs. Barry.
1462—The Central Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Bank Commonwealth.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
938—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
138—Kitgon vs. Swan et al.
282—Banks vs. Baldwin.
1069—Post vs. Seaman.
863—Zinn vs. Uhlfelder et al.
625—Gilbride vs. Hughes.
880—Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
1156—Hoya vs. Jackson.

399—Thiele vs. Bernheimer.
1163—Wilcox vs. Turley.
435—Walsh vs. Goodwin.
885—Schenck vs. Bell.
2754—Sackett vs. Whitney.
387—Freeman vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
653—Christie vs. Haskell.
972—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
245—Rozenthal vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

No.
14—Haviland vs. The Mayor, &c.

No.
24——— vs. ———

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
177—Marcon vs. Lloyd.
[illegible]—Lavalette vs. Bristol.
119—Moore vs. Pine et al.
127—Williams vs. Williams, adminis'r, &c.
128—Same vs. Lyles, Jr.
189—Hughes et al. vs. Kendall.
191—Sears vs. Wright.
193—Whitney vs. Townsend.
195—McNamara vs. Brown.
132—Byrnes vs. Loughran.

Nos.
196—Hilton vs. Niles.
198—Smith, administrator, vs. Thomas.
199—Martine vs. Phyfe.
200—Monaghan vs. Vincent.
201—Tweton vs. Tweton.
203—Kearney vs. Briggs.
204—Tued vs. The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
206—Hills, Jr., vs. Williams et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
34—Lee vs. Tailors.
64—Halshe vs. Merritt.
93—Gormisey vs. Blackwell.
114—Union Bank of N. Y. vs. Mott.
117—Ward vs. Conine.
118—Hobbes vs. Hall.
120—White vs. Morcutten.
121—Overman vs. Jenkins.
123—Fanike vs. Tapscott.

Nos.
124—Gerom vs. Bertine.
125—Marriner vs. The Gutta Percha Mnf. Co.
131—Owens vs. Hoyt.
132—Burrows vs. [illegible].
133—Patterson vs. Bergen.
139—Edgerton vs. Kehoe.
140—Kerr vs. Ostrom.
141—White vs. The American Bank-Note Co.

The general call is No. 142—Bloomfield vs. The People's Gas-light Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2913—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2665—Young vs. Gallagher.
2749—Vogel vs. Seis.
2909—Alexander vs. Wood.
2867—Bertrand vs. Hanbury.
2693—Thomas, by guardian, vs. Ranch.

Nos.
2929—Moses vs. Banker.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.
2937—Lotz vs. Ginsberg.
2947—Sprague vs. Raphael.
2953—Herahard vs. Bernhard.
2955—Puffy vs. Haywood.
2957—Prenties vs. Bowen.
2959—Macoy vs. Sackett.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1840—Bierce vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
2558—Deane vs. Rider.
2626—Taylor vs. Ketchum et al.
2906—Peck et al. vs. Negbaur.
1964—Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.
2908—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
2984—Walsh vs. Bensen et al.

Nos.
3016—Hyams et al. vs. Seligman et al.
3034—Lanz vs. Hulle.
3036—Badger vs. Simpson.
2796—Bender vs. Comstock.
3108—Compton vs. [illegible] et al.
3110—Johnson vs. [illegible].
1527—Snelling vs. Howard, Surv'r, &c.
3722—Wood vs. Cleveland.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
239—McStea vs. Brander, &c.
494—Lowenthal vs. Kraus.
511—Kemmua vs. Strause, &c.
600—Cummings vs. Schultz.
379—Wilson vs. Gerardin.
540—Bayley vs. Stenton.
593—McClelland vs. Shaw.
499—Bloomer vs. Watson.
560—Wylie, &c., vs. Holloway.

Nos.
589—Lindeman, &c., vs. Eidletz.
596—Goldberger vs. Leary.
602—Shea vs. Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.
549—Bayley vs. Secor.
604—Wood vs. Sumick.
605—Wilmot vs. Frederici.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
475—Nasser vs. Corwin, &c.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
503—Hooke vs. Second-av. Railroad Company.
519—Morange vs. The Mayor, &c.
524—Flanery vs. Wilson.
525—Larkin, Adm'r, &c., vs. Wilson.
250—Fishblatt vs. The American Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Nos.
1150—McBride vs. Dorman.
499—Costello vs. Terrell.
557—Dunlap, Survivor, &c., vs. Freeland.
550—Humphreys vs. Knight.
551—Clement vs. Ritter, &c.
186—Bininger vs. Kuttruff.
371—Hess vs. Reimer.
146—Baker vs. Dinsmore, Proadt, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
86—Mooney vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
——Dallman vs. Eldridge.
——Wais vs. Weiss.
97—Meister vs. Styes.
98—Uhl vs. Franklin.
99—Wright vs. Redmond.
100—Taylor vs. Newman.
101—Hamets vs. Gilsey.
102—Day vs. Day.

Nos.
103—Same vs. Same.
104—Tracey vs. Metcalf.
105—Post vs. Berien.
106—Bolte vs. Cohen.
107—Van Horsen vs. Stoutz.
108—Keefe vs. Hanlon.
109—Hartford vs. Bucker.
110—Griswold vs. Chard.
111—Crow vs. Quirk.
112—Carey vs. Rosenberg.
113—Rooney vs. Getzler.

Promissory Note—Evidence—Gaming Considerations and the Proof Thereof—Innocent Purchaser for Value in Such Cases—The "Propensities" of an Ex-Member of Congress under Certain Circumstances and Influences.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Michael Thompson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Thomas F. Bowie.—The defendant in this action is Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, late a Member of Congress from Maryland, and the action is upon three promissory notes, made by him Jan. 1, 1857, for $1,000 each, payable in thirty, sixty and ninety days. The defence was that the notes were founded on a gaming consideration, and therefore void absolutely, and not merely voidable.

The plaintiff, upon the trial, proved the signature of Bowie, and of one Francis Steer, the payee, (who had indorsed to the plaintiff,) and rested his case.

The defendant thereupon offered to prove certain facts tending to show circumstantially that the notes were founded upon a gaming consideration; to all of which the plaintiff objected, contending that the existence of either of the facts sought to be established did not affect the case, and was, in fact, wholly irrelevant and immaterial. The facts offered to be proven were, in their order, as follows—the defendant being unable, by direct evidence, to prove his defence:

That at the date of the notes Steers, the payee, was the keeper of a gambling-house in Washington City; that Steers was at that time engaged in no other business than that of keeping a gambling-house, to the knowledge of the witnesses, and had no property to their knowledge: that the defendant was at a social entertainment on the night of the 31st of December, 1856, and became grossly intoxicated, so that, in the opinion of the witnesses, he was unfit to transact business, and that he remained in that condition when he left the place of entertainment with the other guests, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning of Jan. 1, 1857; and also that the body of the notes was in the handwriting of one John R. James, who was a gambler by profession, frequenting the house of Steers and other houses of a like character; that another note was given by the defendant on that date, payable to John Campbell and indorsed by him to one Johnson, and that Campbell was a dealer for Steers.

The defendant offered to prove by Robert Bowie, his father, that whenever he was under the influence of liquor he had a propensity to gamble, and that frequently, when thus excited, he had desired the witness to accompany him to gambling houses.

To all of this the plaintiff objected, but particularly to the introduction of the note given to Campbell, and to the evidence as to the propensity of the defendant to gamble when under the influence of liquor. The objections were overruled, and the evidence admitted.

Robert Bowie testified that the defendant was a man of wealth, and also that the signature on the note was in his usual handwriting, or something like it.

The Court refused to instruct the Jury as prayed by plaintiff except in one instance, and then but partially.

The verdict was for the defendant. The plaintiff appealed, relying upon his exceptions and the rejection of his prayers, which covered the same grounds. The trial was in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

It is now contended that it was an error to admit the evidence as to defendant's propensity to gamble when intoxicated; that it was an error to admit evidence that the payee of the note kept a gambling-house, not coupled with an offer to show that the defendant visited the house on the date of the notes; that it was an error to allow the note to be compelled to be read in evidence, on proving that he frequented Steer's house, and assisted him in gambling; that there was error in refusing to instruct the Jury that the evidence did not prove a gaming consideration—even though there was no error in admitting the evidence. The plaintiff stood in Court as a *bona fide* purchaser of a negotiable security, with every presumption in his favor, and a violation of law cannot be presumed.

The defendant contends, on the main points, that the note was absolutely void, *ab initio*, and that the right of the plaintiff to recover did not depend upon the question of notice to him as to the nature of the consideration. The notes, being absolutely void, could not receive new life or efficiency from the hands of an innocent holder.

Brent and Merrick for plaintiff in error; W. S. Cox and S. L. Phillips for defendant.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Smalley.

James Benkard and Benjamin H. Hutton vs. Augustus Schell.—In this case, which was tried before a Jury some time since, the order of reference has been entered in the following terms:

This cause having been tried before this Court and a Jury, and a verdict having been rendered for the plaintiffs on the 17th day of December last, whereon all questions of law and of fact at issue between the parties were determined, so far as the same presented themselves, or were brought to the attention of the Court, and for the purpose of settling in this Court certain principles of law and fact; and it appearing on the trial that the assessment of the damages claimed by the plaintiff would require an examination of a long account, with an inspection and examination of numerous invoices, entries and other papers, and the taking of extended details of testimony, which would unnecessarily obstruct the general business of the Court.

Now, on motion of Mr. E. Delafield Smith, for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Samuel G. Courtney appearing for the defendant, and not opposing, it is ordered that it be and it is hereby referred to Kenneth G. White, Esq., being a Commissioner of this Court, to take and state an account of the claim of the plaintiffs in this cause, and to assess their damages upon the principles settled upon the trial, being guided upon said reference by the rulings of law and the charge to the Jury made by the Court, and by the verdict rendered upon the questions of fact submitted.

It is further ordered that the Referee, before proceeding with said reference, give written notice of the time and place of hearing to the attorneys of the respective parties and to the Collector of Customs; and that either party may, upon the hearing before said Referee, raise objections or exceptions to the evidence submitted to said Referee, and the said Referee shall decide upon such objections or exceptions, such objections and exceptions and decision to be in writing.

It is further ordered that the referee shall proceed with all convenient dispatch to make and present his report to the Court and give the plaintiff's attorney notice thereof; that the plaintiff's attorney shall within two days after such report shall be filed give notice thereof to the defendant's attorney; that objections or exceptions may be filed thereto by either party within two days thereafter; which objections or exceptions shall be heard and determined by the Court as soon as may be; that if no such objections or exceptions shall be filed by either party within said two days judgment shall be entered on said report by the clerk of the Court, and the usual notice given for the taxation of costs.

The North River Bank of Hoboken Again Before the Courts—Defence of Usury Successful.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 12.

Before Mr. Justice Clerke and a Jury.

Gaius W. Hubbard, Jr., vs. Amasa M. Barbur.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $8,217 83, being the amount of six promissory notes made at different times during the year 1865 by the defendant Barbur.

George W. Chadwick, the originator and promoter of the bogus North River Bank of Hoboken, was made the payee in all the notes. The latter subsequently had them discounted by the plaintiff, Hubbard. The defendant is a farmer in Jefferson County, this State, and had for a long time been acquainted with Chadwick; in fact it appears the two where school-mates, and defendant had, for a long time, placed implicit confidence in him. He wanted to start a bank, and he wanted defendant to help him. Defendant owned two or three very fine farms well situated and improved in the fertile County of Jefferson. Besides, the defendant himself was anxious to make money in some easier way than by toiling and sweating on his farms. Here was a grand chance to grow suddenly rich without great labor. He could mortgage his farms for $10,000, and accordingly did so to raise money to pay for shares in the bank. Hence a large number of notes were given by him to Chadwick, and the latter got the plaintiff to discount them at usurious rates of interest, as is alleged. The bank, after a few months, proved a failure, and defendant was a heavy loser. His counsel claim that all the *bona fide* capital there was in it was put in by him (Barbur.)

The defence to the notes was that there was no legal consideration for the notes, and that they were void for usury. The principal witnesses examined were the parties to the suit and Mr. Chadwick. In order to obtain the testimony of the latter, a writ had to be obtained to bring him from Eldridge-street Jail where he is at present incarcerated by virtue of an order of arrest in a civil suit.

In charging the Jury, the Court said he thought the plaintiff, defendant and Chadwick might be considered about equal in this case. He thought they had shown themselves on the witness' stand as three bold business men; he might call them adventurers. They have all done their share toward increasing our currency; they are all equally implicated, and the Jury better take that view of it. The Court did not think that one of them deserved more credit as a witness than the other two. The business they have been engaged in was of no moment as affecting the issues of the case, but it might affect their credibility. They being all equally implicated, the banking business, &c., had best not be taken into consideration.

The law makes a great distinction between a note which is given for a business purpose, and a note that is given purely for the purpose of borrowing money at usurious rates of interest. One is valid, the other is void in whose hands soever it may happen to be. The only question for the Jury was to consider whether these were business notes, given in the first instance for a valuable consideration passing between defendant and Chadwick, or any one else. It is not necessary that the plaintiff should have been the purchaser at that particular time. If defendant was indebted to Chadwick for bank stock, that would make the notes valid in the first instance, and Chadwick would have the right to sell them at whatever rate he pleased. Were the notes in question made for a valuable consideration, or were they made by defendant merely for the purpose of accommodating Chadwick? If they found that the notes in question were given for a valuable consideration of any kind, they would find for the plaintiff the amount of the six notes and interest thereon, namely, $8,217 83; but if they found from the evidence the facts to be otherwise, the verdict would be for the defendant.

After a short absence the Jury returned with a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Hoxie; for defendant, Mr. Dodge.

Legal-Tenders, Gold or Currency.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

Wm. Poppe vs. The Marine Bank.—The plaintiff in this suit in September, 1863, wished to borrow $5,000 in gold, which was then about 38 per cent. premium. He deposited $7,500 in legal-tender notes with the bank as collateral security, and received his gold. Subsequently gold rose very high and the bank asked the plaintiff to increase the collateral, which he did from time to time until it reached $10,000. Finally the plaintiff desired to return the loan and presented the gold at the bank and demanded his collateral securities. The bank refused to receive the gold or return the securities, and assigned as a reason that they had previously given plaintiff notice that they should close the transaction within a certain time, which time had expired. The plaintiff's answer to that was that he was ill at the time and could not attend to it. The case is still on.

For plaintiff, Mr. Roelker; for defendants, Messrs. Bradley and Woodruff.

Action for False Imprisonment.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

John Healy vs. Hiram Cranston.—The defendant in this action is the proprietor of the New-York Hotel, and for three years the plaintiff has been in his employ as night watchman. A boarder named Tucker had a watch and chain stolen from the hotel, and plaintiff was arrested on suspicion of being the thief. He was confined in prison some time, and finally discharged for want of evidence to sustain the charge. For this arrest and imprisonment he brings suit and claims $500 damages. Mr. Cranston's defence is that he had nothing to do with the arrest, it having been made at the instigation of Mr. Tucker, who made the affidavit upon which the warrant was obtained. A sealed verdict was ordered for this morning.

For plaintiff Mr. Spencer; for defendant Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

By Justice Jones.

Clara M. Warren vs. The Western Transportation Company; motion for a new trial denied with $10 costs. Wm. Chalmers vs. Jonas Wright et al.; decree settled. Isaac Rosenthal vs. Betus Searle et al.; default opened upon plaintiff paying defendant's counsel $20. Thomas M. North vs. Chas. T. Platt; motion denied without costs. Mary A. Masterson et al. vs. Chas. A. Beers et al.; motion granted. Thomas M. North vs. Chas. T. Platt; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event. Eliza J. Brown vs. Ebenezer H. Brown; security fixed at $10,000, and house, &c., insured at $3,000; in default, security fixed at $15,000. Alfred Berny vs. Edward R. Bennett et al.; motion granted. John G. Hitchcock vs. Albert H. Hook; report of referee confirmed. Isadore Marks vs. Samuel Hammerstein; motion staying proceedings until the costs of the former action are paid, granted with $10 costs to defendant. John Priestly vs. Clark H. Saulaun; motion granted. Edward C. Robinson vs. the Metropolitan Insurance Company; motion granted. The Same vs. the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; motion granted. The Same vs. the Croton Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. Hyde et al. vs. Samuel De Bow; motion granted without costs. George Faulkner vs. Frederick Suydam et al.; see memorandum with Clerk. Richard H. Lambeer vs. Chas. O. Richardson; motion to appoint a receiver granted. Elizabeth Gonzales, administratrix, &c., vs. the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; motion granted. Edward O. Robinson vs. the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company; an extra allowance of $100 granted.

By Judge Monell.

Max Maretzek vs. Wm. Candwell et al.; case settled, papers in Clerk's office. Benjamin F. Lewis vs. John H. Greene; judgment for plaintiff; findings with Clerk at Special Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 12.

By Presiding Justice Leonard.

Paulina Aaron vs. Nathan Aaron; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. Frank Leslie vs. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company; proceedings dismissed without costs. Lewis Barnard vs. Harris Rosenthal; motion granted with $10 costs.

The Wriegler Murder Case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

George Wriegler, who was indicted for murder in the first degree, on the charge of having willfully stabbed Frances Banser, on the 8th of November last, thereby causing his death, was brought up for trial yesterday.

In opening the case for the people, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, said that the prisoner, on the evening in question, at No. 235 East Houston-street, stabbed deceased in three different places, in the forehead, in the left arm, and in the breast. The wounds were inflicted at 6 o'clock in the evening, and deceased died early the following morning from their effects. On the Sunday previous to the murder, a period of six days, the prisoner called at No. 235 Houston-street, to see Catharine Fuller, and while she was sitting at table with Banser he (the prisoner) remarked: "I will murder both of you yet," then left the room. Nothing was seen of the prisoner until the following Friday afternoon, when, knife in hand, he entered the same room, where deceased and Catharine Fuller were seated at table taking supper. The instant he crossed the threshold, without uttering a word, he sprang upon deceased and inflicted the wounds referred to, and followed his first attack by stabbing the woman in the back. The prisoner had preserved no secret as to his intentions, nor did he lie in wait, but he boldly and openly appeared to execute the threats he had made on the previous occasion. Four days after the arrest of the prisoner, he was asked by Officer O'Brien why he committed the deed, when he coolly replied: "I did it, and would have been satisfied had I also killed the woman."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bedford's opening, Catharine Fuller was called.

Counsel for the prisoner objected to the witness being sworn on behalf of the people, on the ground that she was the wife of the prisoner. The Court then directed that the witness should be examined on her *voire dire*.

In answer to counsel, she said that she had lived for four years and a half with the prisoner as his wife, and had three children by him; that they had agreed to live together as man and wife for life.

On cross-examination she testified that she never was married to the prisoner.

The Court held that the witness was incompetent to testify; that marriage was but a civil contract, and that, in law, Catharine Fuller was the wife of George Wriegler.

As she was the only eye-witness to the stabbing, and the only one who heard the previous threat to murder, the other witnesses only being able to testify to the subsequent clinching of prisoner and deceased, counsel offered a plea of manslaughter in the third degree, which plea, with the concurrence of the Court, was accepted by Mr. Bedford.

The Court thereupon sentenced the prisoner to two years and six months in the State Prison, remarking that had Catharine Fuller been in law a competent witness he (the prisoner) would probably have been convicted of murder; that the prisoner, it was true, had acted under great provocation, but the law held him responsible, the provocation not justifying the act in law.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Thomas Thayer and W. C. Place—Robbery.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

There was a considerable amount of business transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, some intolerable criminals having received their orders for the State Prison.

AN INVOICE OF LADIES' KID GLOVES.

James H. Larkin and James Freeman pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 10th of January they entered the store No. 144 Duane-street, and were attended to by James H. Pinckney, Jr., salesman. They pretended to be desirous of purchasing some gloves, and while Larkin was being waited upon, Freeman, watching his opportunity, slipped six dozen pairs of ladies' gloves into his pocket. The gloves were of the value of $132. By this time, Larkin having concluded that he did not see anything like what he wanted, both left. When arrested, four dozen pairs of the gloves, with all the private marks of the house on them, were found in possession of the prisoners. They were remanded for sentence.

WORKING AND HARMONY.

Edwin Weston and Susan Tillmann, indicted for grand larceny, were tried and convicted. On the 24th of December they united in stealing bedding and wearing apparel of the value of $92, from the house of Lavinia Wise, No. 24 East Thirteenth-street, a part of which they pawned in Grand-street. The theft was discovered by a partial confession of one of the prisoners to another person living in the house, and, as is usual in such cases, the male prisoner endeavored to heap the crime on his female companion. Edwin was sent to the State Prison for five years, and Susan for three years.

A SWEET MORSEL.

Henry Pearsall pleaded guilty of grand larceny. He was charged with having, on Saturday night, Jan. 12, carried away from the front of the store of John Lewis, No. 443 East Houston-street, a barrel of sugar, of the value of $37. He was seen lifting it up, and rolling it away, by Harriet Allen; hence his readiness to plead. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

George Clarke, *alias* "Greeney," *alias* "Nova Scotia Kid," indicted for grand larceny, was put on trial and was convicted. On the 5th of January, James Laughrin, head-waiter at the Brevoort House, saw the prisoner come into that establishment and go out again, taking with him an overcoat of the value of $75. From the description given by the witness, Detective Vaughn arrested the prisoner on Broadway on the 28th of January. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

HOW SHE OBTAINED A GOLD WATCH.

Emily Collins pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. On the 2d of February, the prisoner entered the store of Albert C. Thompson, No. 421 Broadway, and requested to be shown some gold watches, from which to select one for herself. The stock was opened up to her gaze, and while she was busy asking questions about movements, she slipped a $40 double-cased gold watch into her pocket. Somehow or other a watch had disappeared, but how could not be determined until a search was made in the prisoner's pocket. She said she resided at the Buckland Hotel, in a street she did not know the name of, and that she took in plain sewing to do. She was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Louis Telling, Henry Taget and Joseph Taget pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Dean Pierce and a Mr. Riley were entering No. 92 Ridge-street, on the 2d of January, when they were attacked, and Pierce knocked down and stabbed in the throat and cut across the face. Louis and Henry were discharged under suspended sentence, and Joseph was remanded for sentence.

STEALING FANCY GOODS.

Charles Kelly pleaded guilty to stealing woolen hoods, &c., to the value of $82, from Matilda Riess, No. 171 West Thirty-eighth-street, on the 10th of December. He sold them to Ann Cuff, and Ann Cuff told upon him. He was discharged under suspended sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John Hughes, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted. He was charged with the theft of a horse, a sleigh, sleigh-bells and blankets, all of the value of $800, the property of Ignus Boinay, No. 733 Broadway, on the 14th of January.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY;

The People vs. Thos. Farrell; grand larceny.
The People vs. Matthew Barclay; grand larceny.
The People vs. Christopher Bsbard; grand larceny.
The People vs. H. Baboef and Michael Clark; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph McDonough; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles W. Davis; grand larceny.
The People vs. Felix Honore and Ernest Lefevre; grand larceny.
The People vs. Jacob Darr; two cases; petit larceny.
The People vs. Geo. W. Halsey and Henry Webb; petit larceny.
The People vs. Geo. M. Hyatt; false pretences.
The People vs. Jacob Moss; false pretences.
The People vs. Frederick Bunkman; forgery in the third degree.
The People vs. Oscar Koch, Geo. Miller, Mary Yeaser and Maggie Smith; robbery in the first degree.
The People vs. Edward Costello; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Kohler; grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Simpson; forgery in the third degree.
The People vs. Jas. Maliff, Mathew Barry and Michael Calligan; robbery in the first degree.

Assault on a Ferry-Boat—The Lottery Business—Two of a Trade—A Cruel Butcher.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday there were 42 cases on the calendar at Special Sessions. For petit larceny, 19; assault and battery, 15; picking pockets, 1; selling lottery tickets, 1; violation of excise law, 4; carrying slung-shot, 1; and for cruelty to animals, 1.

TROUBLE ON A FERRY-BOAT.

John Mott, a rather respectably-dressed middle-aged man, was charged by S. McCarty with assault and battery. McCarty stated that he was employed as a deck hand on board one of the Jersey City ferry-boats, and that on Friday evening last he found the defendant asleep in the cabin, when the boat had reached New-York. He awoke him and told him where he was, and that no person was allowed to remain sleeping in the cabin. The defendant replied to him saying that the boat was a public conveyance, and then attacked him with most abusive language, whereupon he (complainant) prepared to show him out. A rather formidable row now took place, with painful results on both sides, and a great deal more bad language on one side at least. The defendant, in the scuffle, discovered his possession of a revolver, but a passenger interfering, it was taken from him. As it was not clear that the assault did really originate with the prisoner, he was discharged. The Magistrate could not detain him for carrying the revolver, as there was nothing of this whatever in the complaint.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL LOTTERY.

Henry A. Van Dalsen, one of the clerks lately in the employment of Messrs. Thomas & Co., was charged by Frederic Lacey, a very old gentleman, with having sold him certain tickets for the lottery lately held at Cooper Institute, and that he had received no prizes. Counsel for the defendant instructed him to plead guilty to the sale of the tickets, which he did. Counsel then proceeded to narrate the origin of the lottery and its object, and named those who initiated it, and the prominent ladies and gentlemen who lent their countenance to it as a means of raising money for a good purpose. He disclaimed all desire to violate the law on the part of the defendant or any other person engaged in the enterprise. The complainant said that, as he understood it, there were only 300,000 tickets sold, while there was half a million put into the wheel. He had examined all the papers, but couldn't find his number. He was evidently very unhappy. Counsel said that he had no other desire than that the affair should be fully canvassed; there was nothing to hide—nothing discreditable to answer. Justice KELLY remanded the defendant till Saturday.

TWO OF A TRADE.

Thomas Noble, a saloon-keeper, was charged by Patrick Doyle, another gentleman of the same profession, with a violent assault committed on his person on Saturday afternoon. Noble came into his store, he said, at No. 114 Roosevelt-street, abused him, and kicked up a row generally. He put him out, but when outside he grew still more boisterous, upon which he followed to remove him. The row outside was worse than that within, and culminated—after extraordinary physical efforts on the part of each—by Noble passing ignobly into the keeping of an officer. Mrs. Noble appeared with a painted eye, to vouch for the good character of her husband, and on being asked who the artist was that laid the black and blue upon her cheek, she confessed that it was Noble; but good-naturedly said, poor woman, that if she hadn't deserved it she wouldn't have got it. This, although a well-meaning one, was not the best witness the defendant could have had to prove his amiability of disposition. The prisoner was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary and to a fine of $50.

ALLEGED POCKET-PICKING BY GREENHORNS.

ANNE and THOMAS LOWRY were charged by ANDREW SHEARER with picking pockets in Broadway. Mr. SHEARER, a gentleman from Scotland, lately arrived and evidently a philanthropist, stated that he was a dry-goods man, not now in employment; that, while standing on the east side of Broadway, on the foot-path near St. Paul's Church, he saw the prisoners make efforts to pick the pockets of passers-by. The man, he said, rubbed against the ladies, and when, as he supposed, he thought he had discovered a full pocket, he beckoned to the woman who did the rest of the work; he watched them for two hours; at last he saw the woman extract a purse from a lady's pocket; he then crossed the street; went up to the lady and asked her if she had lost anything; the lady said "Yes, her pocket-book," whereupon he followed after the thief, who threw the purse or portmonaie down a cellar way. He recovered it and after giving the prisoners in charge, restored it to the owner. As neither the officer who made the arrest, nor the lady who, as it was alleged, had been robbed were present, and the case altogether had a mysterious look about it. The prisoners were remanded until the matter could be more thoroughly investigated. Defendants said that they had only arrived from Ireland three weeks ago, and that they were as innocent of the charge "as the child unborn." Neither the man nor the woman looked like practitioners in this line of business, and seemed wofully put out by the charge made against them.

A BUTCHER MISTAKES A DOG'S NOSE FOR A SIRLOIN.

John Beck, a butcher, some 20 years old, broad-shouldered, broad-faced, and with Teutonic peculiarities of pronunciation, appeared to answer the charge of cruelty to a dog, brought against him by Mrs. Isabella Murphy. Mrs. Murphy, it appeared, is the proprietrix of a terrier, which accompanies her occasionally to market, and, without wishing to injure the character of the lady's companion, it is to be feared that he is given to picking up things, especially at the butcher's. One day last week he went out with his mistress, as usual. She called at Butcher Beck's, on deed of flesh intent. When about to leave, having done her marketing there, she heard her dog "screech" and on looking round, found that he had been struck by the butcher with his knife, and that the end of his nose, the dog's, was hanging off. She got the nose sewed up, good woman, and then brought this charge of wanton cruelty against her butcher. Beck explained that he was cutting a sirloin steak for a customer, and endeavored, by enacting the manner in which that surgical operation was performed, showing the position and height of the block and his own at the time, to explain that it was possible that he might have touched the dog with the knife unintentionally. He thought, however, that it was the big cat that did it. So did a witness that was called, who described the ferocity of that cat, and his unloveable attention to dogs generally. This transaction didn't read well, however, as it seemed barely probable that a wound requiring to be sewed up could be inflicted by pussy however great an expert he might be. Justice DOWLING told Beck that he thought he might have saved *that* dog's nose, and fined him $5.

Convictions were obtained in three of the four charges for violation of the Excise Law, and the usual fine of $30 in each case inflicted. Many of the complainants in the assault and battery cases did not appear, and the other cases called for trial were of the usual character and of minor importance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 12, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74...R.	102⅞	64	Wells & Fargo's Ex.	67
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108¼	10	U. S. Ex. Co.	66
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅝	200	Central Coal Co.	43
56,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109	100	Cum. Coal Pr.	37
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106¾	400	West. U. Tel.	45
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107⅛	500	do. ...b30	45
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 New Issue	105⅛	100	do.	44⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New	105⅛	100	Quick. Min.	41
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	105½	100	do. ...b10	41
5,000	do.	105⅝	400	do.	41½
1,000	do. ...2d Ser.	105⅝	100	do.	41⅝
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. L.	95	85	South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	116½
12,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105¾	100	Boston W P ...b30	27½
2,000	do. ...C.	105	100	do.	27½
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	7	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	159¾
1,000	Cal. 7s	116	50	do.	159
10,000	Tenn. 6s ...x-c	66¼	25	do.	158½
6,000	do	66½	100	do. ...b15	159
2,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	65¾	100	do.	153¼
2,000	N. Car. 6s ...x-c	53	100	N. Y. Cen.	102¼
6,000	N. C. St. 6s ...N.	54	400	Erie R.	60
60,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅞	500	do. ...b10	60
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	82½	1400	do.	59⅞
3,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	75	800	Reading R.	105⅛
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103	1700	do.	105¼
15,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex	80	500	do. ...s15	105⅛
2,500	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77	200	Ill. Cen. R.	116½
7,000	do.	77½	100	do.	116⅝
10,000	M. & P. du C. 1st M.	92½	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	84⅝
7,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	98½	300	Chic. & N. W.	38⅜
20	Bk. State of N. Y.	108	100	do.	38½
10	Fourth N. Bk.	103⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	99⅝
10	Bk. of Comm'th	105⅛	500	do.	99¾
600	Canton Co.	47½	100	Tol., W. & W.	41
100	do. ...2d call	47½	200	P., F. W. & C.	98¾
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	146⅝	100	Chic. & Alt.	113¼
20	Adams Ex. Co.	62	100	do.	114
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅛	100	do.	115⅝
650,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	105⅛	100	do.	115½
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	94	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60½
10,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st.	95	112	Clev. Pitts & Ash.	150½
3,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	94	200	Amer. Coal	60
50	Adams Ex. Co.	63½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	75⅝
			100	do.	75¼
			400	Erie Railroad	60⅛
			100	Chic. & N. W. ...b10	38⅝
			100	do.	38¾
			200	Chic. & R. I.	99½
			100	Clev. & Tol.	120⅛

SECOND BOARD.

20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅛	400	West. U. Tel.	44⅝
65,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107	100	Quicksilver	41½
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107⅛	200	Pac. M. St. Co.	158
2,500	do.	107⅛	200	N. Y. Cen.	101⅞
28,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New issue	105⅛	200	Erie R.	60⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	101⅛	400	do.	60
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅛	100	do.	60⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65¾	100	Mich. Cen.	108⅞
15,000	Missouri 6s	93⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	75⅝
15,000	do.	93	300	Ill. Central R.	116⅝
30,000	Ohio & M. C.	25⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts	85
10,000	Harlem 3d M.	98	200	do.	84⅝
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	215	Chic. & N. W.	38⅞
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	91	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	69⅛
20	Fourth N. Bank	103⅜	400	Chic. & R. I.	99⅛
4	Amer. Ex Co.	64	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅞
400	Bruns. Land	8⅛	100	do.	98⅞
			200	Chi. & Alt. R.	115½
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600	Quicksilver	40½	400	M. S. & N. I. ...s3	75½
500	Con. Greg. Gold	12⅛	200	do.	75⅝
600	N. Y. Cen.	102½	100	do. ...b10	75⅝
100	do. ...b3	102⅝	300	do.	75⅝
300	do. ...c	102⅝	600	Cleve. & Pitts	84½
100	do. ...b30	102⅜	100	Chi. R. I. & P. ...s3	99⅛
200	do.	102½	100	do.	99⅜
1900	Erie Railroad	60⅛	200	do. ...b10	99¼
600	do.	60⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅝
200	do.	60⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	38⅞
800	do.	60	300	do.	38⅝
200	do. ...s10	60⅛	100	do. ...b3	38⅞
200	do. ...s3	60	100	do. ...b10	38⅞
800	do. ...b3	60⅛	200	do.	38⅞
200	do.	60⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	69⅛
1500	do. ...c	60⅛	200	do. ...b5	69
500	do.	60⅛	300	do. ...b10	69⅛
650	Reading R. ...c	105¼	200	do. ...b15	69
1600	do.	105⅛	300	do.	68⅞
200	Tol., Wab. & W.	41⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	47	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	99⅛
300	Pa. M. S. Co.	158⅞	500	do.	99⅛
200	do.	158⅝	100	do. ...s30	99⅛
1300	Erie R.	60⅛	100	do. ...s5	99⅛
800	do. ...b5	60⅛	100	Chic. & Alton	115
300	do. ...s60	59⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. ...s3	38⅞
200	do. ...c	60⅛	200	do.	38⅞
600	do. ...s3	60⅛	100	do. ...b10	38⅞
1600	do.	60⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69⅛
100	N. Y. Central ...s3	101⅞	200	do.	69⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I. ...s3	75½	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅝
400	do.	75⅝	500	Reading R.	105⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co.	41½	100	Chic. R. & P. ...b3	99⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	102	100	do.	99⅜
1800	Erie Railroad	60⅛	500	Chic. & N. W.	38⅞
100	do. ...b3	60⅛	200	do. ...b10	38⅞
400	Reading R.	105⅛	800	C. & N. W. Pr.	69⅛
100	M. So. & N. I. ...b3	75⅝	100	do. ...b3	69⅛
500	Cleve & Pitts ...b3	85	300	do. ...b30	69⅛
100	do. ...b3	85	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅞

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The Gold Room was ⅛@⅜ per cent. stronger to-day than on Monday night. The sales were 136⅞@⅜@½ ℘ cent. The demand for Exchange on London and Paris improved, and quite a heavy business was done for the Boston steamer mail closing to-night. The standard rates on London were 108⅞@⅞ ℘ cent., and other Bank signatures, including Southern Bank bills and Bank indorsements, were 108⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., all these being 60-day quotations. The short-sight bills on London were relatively a fraction cheaper—109⅛@109 ℘ cent. The movement in Exchange, and the continued steady demand for United States 5-20s abroad, caused an active business in 1862s at 109@109⅛, and in 1865s, May and November, at 107⅛@107¼ ℘ cent. The new Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, January and July, advanced to 105⅛@105¼ ℘ cent.

The employment for Money among the Brokers is not active, even at the lower rates of interest on the Public Funds. The Foreign demand is relieving the great dealers on Wall-street of considerable amounts of 1862s and 1865s, and there is a constant demand from the public for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, January and July. Of these, it is said, the Treasury is again a moderate seller at 105⅛@105¼ ℘ cent., though from the quotation this afternoon it seems doubtful whether these sales are to be continued. The rates for Money are 5 to 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, according to the class of Collateral, most of the transactions being at 5 @6 ℘ cent.

This afternoon there was a further advance in the Gold Room to 137⅛@137¼ ℘ cent.; said to be on less favorable political advices from Washington. Telegrams were also received that the Senate Finance Committee had agreed upon $30,000,000 lawful money Treasury Certificates, to bear 3 ℘ cent. interest, to take the place of a corresponding amount of Compound lawful Money Notes, now held by the National Banks—$81,925,100 on the 1st of January quarterly report—the Banks being authorized to use the new paper as their banking reserve to the extent of three-fifths, or 60 ℘ cent. of the required average. This proposition is esteemed not so much as a positive measure of expansion as an assurance against the possible pressure upon, or inconvenience to the Banking movement of the country as the Compound Notes fall due. It removes, in one sense, the undefined fears of contraction, which our National Banks and other business people, looking forward to the withdrawal of $4,000,000 per month in ordinary Greenbacks, and the maturity next Summer and Fall of Compound Legal Tenders, have been entertaining.

The Railway market opened at a general advance upon yesterday's sales of ⅛@½ ℘ cent., and a fair amount of speculation was shown throughout the day. Erie Common Shares, which attract most attention from the outsiders and in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building, advanced to 60⅜ ℘ cent. At the Exchange and Open Boards there was also a free demand for Reading, Northwest Preferred, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c. Illinois Central lost part of the extreme advance of yesterday. The Miscellaneous Stocks were not so active. The State Bonds of Missouri fell back ½@1 ℘ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Railway market showed more speculative spirit than for some days previous.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Northwest	38	38⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109	109⅛	N. West Pref.	69⅛	69⅛
U. S. 7-30s	105½	105⅝	Rock Island	98⅞	99⅜
N. Y. Central	101⅞	102	Fort Wayne	98⅝	98⅞
Erie	59⅛	60⅛	Cumb'land Coal	35½	35½
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	40⅞	41½
Reading	105	105⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45	44⅞
Mich. Southern	75⅛	75⅝	Mariposa Pref.	22	21⅞
Illinois Central	116⅝	116⅝	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	26
Pittsburgh	84⅛	84⅝	American Gold	136⅞	137⅛
Tennessee 6s	66⅛	66⅛	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following bids were made to-day on the various descriptions of the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	134	5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛
6 ℘ cent., 1868	131	5-20 cou., 1865 n. iss.	105⅛
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	138	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	108
6 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1881	108⅝	Coupon, 1871	108
6 ℘ cent. sm'l cou. 1881	108⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	102⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	108⅝	End. coupon, 1874	103
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅝	10-40 reg.	97
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,00	100⅞
5-20 registered, 1864	106⅝	7 3-10, 1st series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅝	7 3-10, 2d series	105⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅝	7 3-10, 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., small	106⅝		

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	103½
Manhattan	135	Hanover	109
Union	115	Irving	102
America	131	Metropolitan	120
City	200	People's	120
Phenix	102½	Nassau	103
National	111	Shoe and Leather	111
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Corn Exchange	116
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	102
State of New York	108	Commonwealth	105½
Commerce	112	New-York County	140
Ocean	102	Park	140
American Exchange	114	Central National	109⅝
Chatham	138	Fourth National	103½
Bank of the Republic	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	90	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101½	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864	102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	89½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st	65
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	90		

The daily transactions and quotations of what is called the "Mining Board" of New-York, we have steadily but respectfully declined to publish in our Stock column, ever since its establishment about two years ago. Previous to that time the Colorado Mining excitement, including the wild and rapid "capitalization" of alleged gold-bearing property in that Territory, by the tens of millions of dollars in the Spring of 1864, had induced all proper care on our part, in bringing these schemes to the notice of the public. The losing results which soon followed afforded an additional warning against the deceptive and hollow, if not almost worthless pretensions of the whole Colorado speculation, whether ventilated on the Street or inscribed and dealt in at the "Mining Board." Our attention is recalled to the subject by the transfer of one the of "Stocks" in question to the official list of dealings at the Open Board of Brokers, after some considerable discussion yesterday. As we regularly publish the transactions of this very responsible as well as active Board, we take leave to copy from one of our morning cotemporaries, who has kept the run and record of the "Mining Board," the following report of this movement:

> "Consolidated Gregory has been so dull for some time past in the Mining Board that the holders of the 50,000 shares, which were obtained for a nominal consideration, succeeded to-day in having the stock placed upon the call-list of the Open Board of Brokers. There was a strong opposition from the wealthy and influential members, who objected to making a 'laundry establishment' of the Open Board, and a number of speeches were made to that effect. The stock was only placed upon the list in deference to the former President of the Open Board, who made an urgent appeal in its favor."

In reply to the resolution of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, introduced some days ago, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted the following statement in regard to the amount of United States Bonds issued to the several roads now being constructed to the Pacific, with the number of miles completed of each road:

Union Pacific Railroad, 350 miles west of Omaha	$4,880,000
Union Pacific, west from Lawrence, 155 miles	2,480,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak, 40 miles	640,000
Central Pacific California, 114 miles	4,600,000
Western Pacific California, 20 miles	320,000

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 23 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,515,131	Increase	£18,083
Public deposits	5,298,679	Increase	831,678
Other deposits	19,637,846	Decrease	1,426,864
Gov't securities	13,111,063	No change.	
Other securities	19,411,773	Decrease	587,945
Notes unemployed	9,962,910	Decrease	9,315

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,918,965, being a decrease of £281,455; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,891,548, showing a decrease of £399,297, when compared with the preceding return.

A notice appears in another column that $50,000 of the Land Grant Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company are wanted by the Trustees of the Mortgage for the Sinking Fund, at the lowest rates offered by holders, under sealed proposals, to be left with Messrs. WARD CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, before 12 o'clock noon, on Friday week, Feb. 22.

One or two of our neighbors appear to be extremely exercised because of the progress, which they pronounce too slow, made by the Treasury in funding the Temporary or Currency Debt of the United States. Let us see how this matter really stands. From $830,000,000 of 7.30 ℘ cents *issued for three years*, and then convertible into 5-20s, the large sum of $166,313,900 has been funded before the first issue is within six months of maturity, and before the other issues are within sixteen months of maturity. The Consolidated 5-20s, into which all three series are convertible, now bear 5 ℘ cent. premium. The entire 5@6 ℘ cent. Deposits in the Treasury, amounting to $131,000,000, were paid off last year. The entire 6 ℘ cent. Treasury 12 months Certificates, amounting at one time to $280,000,000, have been paid off. The $449,000,000 Common Greenbacks reduced to $381,000,000, and the Interest-bearing or Compound Greenbacks from $252,000,000 to $143,000,000. In all these items since they were at their maximum we reckon a liquidation by actual payments out of the surplus revenues and a funding into 5-20s of over *seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars*. And above all this the way is now made plain to the funding or payment of the remainder of the Temporary Debt bearing Interest in Currency at or before its maturity, without the sacrifice of a dollar in the way of discount, commission or rate of interest. This debt is now reduced and simplified into:

Seven-Thirty ℘ cents due August, 1867	$190,000,000
Seven-Thirty ℘ cents due June and July, 1868	473,686,100
Total outstanding	* $663,686,100
Compounds due 1867 and 1868	143,064,640
Total	$809,750,740

* All fundable at par into Consolidated 5-20s now worth 105⅛@105¼ ℘ cent.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the specie value of $3,640,850. Included in the exports have been 11,002 bales Cotton, valued at $1,698,981.

Messrs. RODMAN, FISK & Co. succeed Messrs. FISK BROTHERS (D. C. & R. H.) as bankers, and stock commission dealers, at No. 7 Wall-street. The new firm consists of Messrs. M. T. RODMAN, D. FISK and R. H. FISK, as general partners, and Mr. PLINY FISK, as special partner. They add a new feature to their business by offering to collect interest claims on United States registered and coupon securities, gratuitously, and to cash such claims in advance of maturity, also free of charge. The references of the firm are of the highest character.

The special exports from San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, inclusive, were $2,122,361, against $1,010,801 same time last year.

It is reliably stated that the outstanding compound interest notes of 1864 are about $100,000,000 in the aggregate, divided about as follows:

June, 1864	$5,000,000
July, 1864	17,000,000
August, 1864	40,000,000
October, 1864	18,000,000
December, 1864	20,000,000
Grand total to be redeemed in 1867	$100,000,000

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,632,588 26, of which $564,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $301,000; Payments, $1,378,015 63; Balance, $112,647,899 60.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$15,517,160	$15,517,150		
Loans	52,551,030	52,384,329	Dec.	$166,801
Specie	871,505	873,614	Inc.	2,050
Legal Tenders	19,269,123	19,659,250	Inc.	390,127
Due from Banks	4,720,683	3,862,449	Dec.	838,234
Due to Banks	7,674,170	7,213,689	Dec.	400,581
Deposits	39,592,702	39,811,595	Inc.	218,883
Circulation	10,430,393	10,499,982	Inc.	68,989

The Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, whose bonds we have previously mentioned as being for sale by Messrs. WARD & Co., state that the property on which their bonds are issued is valued at $7,500,000, and consists of ninety miles of completed road and 330,000 acres of land on the line of the railway. Some of this is represented as being highly valuable mineral land. They also announce a union with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which Company has a land grant of 50,000,006 acres, and as its name indicates, is to run from ocean to ocean. The Atlantic and Pacific Company guarantee the principal and interest of these bonds, and this union adds to the security.

Sales of Real Estate, Feb. 12.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

3-story brick house and lot No. 38 Catherine-st.	$13,600
4-story brick house and lot No. 325 E. 13th-st.	13,550
4-story store and three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 7 and 9 Howard-st., and Nos. 119½, 121, 123 and 125 Elm-st.	48,150
2-story brick house and lot No. 159 Grand-st.	17,800
Brooklyn Property.	
Brick house and lot n. s. 8th-st., bet. 4th and 5th avs.	1,400
4 brick houses and lot n. s. 8th-st., do. each	1,400
BY J. M. MILLER.	
House and lot No. 254 West 31st-st.	13,000
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.	
No. 19 Peck-slip, N. W. cor. Water, 15.4½x51.11½	12,150
No. 17 Peck-slip, 15x51	8,600
Nos. 13 and 15 Peck-slip, 28.5½x75½	15,400
No. 200 Water-st., 24.9x37.2	10,000
No. 92 Stanton-st., 18.10x50	4,700
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.	
1 lot N. E. corner 10th-av. and 56th-st., 25x80	4,400
3 lots on 10th-av., adjoining, each 19x80	29,000
1 lot N. S. 56th-st., 80 feet east 10th-av., 20x80	1,850
1 lot S. S. 57th-st., 100 feet east 10th-av., each 25x½ block	3,150
1 lot S. S. 57th-st. adjoining, 25x½ block	3,125
1 lot S. S. 57th-st. adjoining, 25x½ block	3,100
1 lot N. S. 57th-st., 225 feet west 10th-av., 25x100.5	2,960
1 lot N. S. 57th-st., adjoining, 25x100.5	2,850
2 lots S. S. 58th-st., 225 feet west 10th-av., 25x100.5 each	2,000
2 lots S. S. 58th-st., adjoining, each 25x100.5	1,950
2 lots N. S. 113th-st., 370 ft. west 5th-av., each 25x½ block	1,375
1 lot S. S. 114th-st., 370 ft. west 5th-av., 25x½ block	1,375
1 lot E. S. 11th-av., 50.5 n. side, 50th-st., 25x100	1,575

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express and Mining Stock.
Members of the Board of Brokers and Mining Board, will sell
Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows:
$ 8 per share paid in for ... $ 4
11 per share paid in for ... 7
14 per share paid in for ... 10
17 per share paid in for ... 13
American, Adams', United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stocks, at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities solicited.
N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed in blank, excep as to the number of shares.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 5,191 bbls. Flour, 2,325 bags Corn Meal, 21,960 bushels Wheat, 3,550 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 725 bushels Malt, 1,171 bbls. Pork, 1,218 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,817 pkgs. Lard, 652 pkgs. Beef and 615 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in very moderate demand at $8@$8 50 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged in price, but is inactive.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at steady rates.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

COFFEE—Is inquired for to a fair extent, at full prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15⅞c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds here, to-day, 71,529 bags, including of Rio, 42,400 bags; Java, Government bags, 9,716 bags; Ceylon, 4,010 bags; Ceara, 2,760 bags; Maracaibo, 2,135 bags; Laguayra, 3,872 bags; and other descriptions, 6,576 bags.

COTTON—Has been more sought after since our last, at steady rates. Middlings 33c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,100 bales, against receipts of 5,921 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,326
Receipts last week	31,128
Receipts preceding week	17,759
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	116,117
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	266,043
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 67	667,894
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	11,002
Exports since Jan. 1	64,527
Exports since Sept. 1	177,995
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	210,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,123,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	525,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	612,000

COAL—Is inactive, pending the unusually extensive auction sale of Pittston Coal advertised for to-morrow.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for most kinds at steady rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, to-day, closing at a partial reduction of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., holders having become more eager to realize. Sales since our last have been 8,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$10 10; common to good Extra State, at $10 25@$11 10; good to choice do. do., at $11 10@$11 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 90. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@$10 10
Extra State	10 25	@ 11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 90	@ 14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 90	@ 11 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@ 15 00
Extra Genesee	12 00	@ 15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@ 16 25

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed. Sales since our last 270 bbls., at $10 75@$12 75 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 75@$16 50 for fair to very choice extra do., ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy at $12@$14 65 for extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request at from $7@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 55 @$5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull and heavy at $2 80 @$3 20, chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and rather on the decline. Sales have been reported of 24,700 bushels, including White Canada (a small lot) at $3 20; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 35; Amber State at $2 95, and White California at $3 15 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower to-day, on a less active market. Sales since our last 47,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12, closing at $1 11, for mixed Western, in store, and $1 12@$1 13½, closing at $1 12@$1 12½ for do. afloat, $1 11@$1 14 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats continue inactive and depressed, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 60c.@63c.; very choice Ohio at 67c., and State at 67c.@69c. in store, ℘ bushel; sales of 37,500 bushels. Barley is in fair demand at steady prices; sales since our last 34,000 bushels at 95c.@96c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 21 for do., free, and about 81c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Rye is more active but heavy; sales 20,500 bushels, including Western at $1 15@$1 23 in store; Canada, free, $1 26 and State at $1 27@$1 30 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River baled has been in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 65 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and steady, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been steady in price, and moderately inquired for.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather sparingly dealt in, at previous figures, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c. @42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been salable and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Is quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 90@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$3 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very limited demand at about previous prices, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@82½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 23@$1 27, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING FEB. 11.—*Sperm.*—The market for Sperm remains firm, with some inquiry. The sales, which are limited in consequence of the firmness of holders, embrace 200 bbls. on private terms, for manufacturing, and 150 bbls. for export, at $2 70 ℘ gallon. *Whale.*—There is further inquiry for Whale by the trade, and we note sales of 100 bbls. Northern (the first this year) on private terms, and 1,425 bbls. "Coast," in parcels, at 80c. ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 11, 1867	—	—	1,000
Same time last year	3,537	2,357	63,300
Exports for the week ending Feb. 11, 1867	1,022	—	25,300
Previously	—	307	33,850
From Jan. 1. to date	—	307	59,150
Same time last year	202	72	121,250

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive, from 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 88,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 52x52, 9½c.; 2,000 do., 56x60, 9½c.; 4,000 do., 56x60, 9¾c.; 3,000 do., 56x60, 9⅞c.; 3,000 do., 56x60, 10c.; 2,000 do., 56x60, 10⅛c., heavy; 4,000 do., 64x64, 10⅞c.; 30,000 do., 64x64, 11c., early in the week; 11,000 do. 64x64, 11⅛c.; 28,000 do. 64x64, 11⅛c. Goods have advanced ⅛c. ℘ yard during the past week. The highest grade of 64x64 would readily bring 11⅛c., such as Atlantic Delaine, Quinebaug, Manchaug, Wauregan, Union and Granite.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited demand to-day at easier and declining prices. One operator, recalling a reminiscence of his youth, would have it that "Pork hesitates," though the appearances were against his theory, or rather in favor of another, namely that "the dealers hesitate." Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 31¼ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 68¾, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 62@$19 75 cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 68¾, regular, for old Western Mess; $16 62½@$16 87½ for Prime Mess; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, February March and April, part at $20 70@$21 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales 480 pkgs. Bacon is in more demand, but heavy; sales 780 boxes, part at 11½c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. @10½c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut; 11½c. for Long Clear, and 11½c.@12½c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales since our last 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c. @12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12¼c.@13c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 9½c.@9½c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ℘ lb. Beef has been inactive at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17 @$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is in fair request at $34 50@ $36 50 for India Mess, and $31@$32 50 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 350 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $33@$36 ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c. @46c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 9c.@20c., with some fancy lots at 21c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42	@46
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	@23
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common, ℘ lb.	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	35	@38
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	20	@25

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	18	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	9	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	15	@16

RICE—Has been in request at unchanged prices.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand and steady.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

SPICES—Have been quiet, but steady.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and firm. Sales since our last 540 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12c., and 430 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request and firmer at from 13c.@15½c. Messrs. STEWART & Co. quote their Refined Sugars thus: Crushed, Ground and Granulated 15½c.; A at 14½c. and C at 13½c., cash, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 44,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.; also 32,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and steady.

WHISKY—Has been decidedly more active and firmer in price. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., including Western, in bond, at 32c.@33c., with a fancy lot at the extreme rate of 40c. ℘ gallon. The inquiry was in part speculative.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,450 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ½d. @1d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 2,000 boxes Bacon and 500 tierces Lard at 25s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and 300 bags Clover Seed, by do., at 40s.; and 100 tons Fustic on private terms. For London, 250 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Bristol, 50 tierces provisions on private terms. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark, with 24,000 bushels corn at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Bremen, 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 1½c. ℘ lb.; 500 cases Tobacco, by sailing vessel, at 10s., and 100 tcs. Lard on private terms. For Hamburg, 2,000 boxes Divi Divi on private terms, and 50 cases Tobacco at 20s. For a Mediterranean port and back, a foreign bark on private terms.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 487 5th-av., corner of 42d-st.—The 113th Academic year of Rutgers Female Institute will commence Feb. 4, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 2 West 34th-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ASTHON'S Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $225 a year. No extras (except piano music). Term opens April 1. Dr. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies, military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 865 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 48th-st. PROF. E. FERANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will be begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. FARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' school.) Tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 3 Dey-st., New-York.

A LADY DESIRES TEACHING PERSONS whose education has been neglected; also, pupils in penmanship. Address C. H., No. 14 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

TO TEACHERS.—A WELL ESTABLISHED school for young ladies for sale up town. A fine opening for a good teacher. Address, for three days, "SCHOOL," Harlem Post-office.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—TUTOR FOR FOUR boys; graduate of Yale or Princeton. Also wanted, teachers for every department. Call or address (with stamp) the American Educational Union, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of its immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure ringing tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from the connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality immensely increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "BUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE DECKER BELLAGRAFF FULL IRON-PLATE PIANO-FORTE.—The public and patrons of this well-known instrument are again cautioned against the purchase of any Decker Piano that does not have the Bellagraff and full iron-plate. The DECKER PIANO for sale at No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York, only. N. B.—No connection with any other house of similar name in the same street, nor in the City of New-York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO YOUNG ladies practically and theoretically able to instruct in playing the piano, under the Professor of Music in Vassar College. Apply in person at the music-store of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 16, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—AN EXHIBITION of an organ for the Presbyterian Church, Huntington, L. I., will take place THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Henry Erben's manufactory, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Professional gentlemen and the public are invited.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where they have the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75. to $1,000 each.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for sale, made to order, City maker, cost $800, for $300; also parlor, chamber and dining furniture, a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 44 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MUSICAL LEADER WANTED—A PRECENTOR to lead the singing in a Presbyterian Church in this City. Address, with name and reference, M. G. B., Box No. 3,270 New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN—SPENDID PIANO BY best makers; cost $650, used a short time; warranted; must be sold; owner leaving. No. 348 Bleecker-st.

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UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR,
Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

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WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; cheaper shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 5 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary cards. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 83 John-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned for the arrest and conviction of the burglars who entered our warehouses Nos. 557 and 565 Water-st. during the nights of the 9th and 10th inst. MILLER & CONGER, No. 271 South-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment. Sold by the trade generally. REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant Morocco, Shopping, Toilet and Traveling Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

LADIES' NEW-YORK SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Office for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., No. 14 Bond-st. For flour, provisions, &c., Harris, Gaines & Co., No. 15 Whitehall-st. Donations are earnestly solicited.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, price $20 ($30 paid up). Address W. H., Box No. 163 Times Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fees in advance. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA, FAUST.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Characters by Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Jamison, Lewis Baker, Humphrey Bland, Wm. Gomersal, Mark Smith, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Wm. Jamison, Mrs. Yeaman, Marie Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BRIAN BOROIHME and THE MAID OF ERIN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, LA TRAVIATA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE, COCOANUT DANCE, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, ORIGIN OF LIFE AND THE LAWS OF HEREDITARY DESCENT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OPERATIC CONCERT. By Mme. Parepa, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby. Mr. Theo. Thomas, Conductor.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, READINGS FROM BULWER AND SHERIDAN, by George Vandenhoff.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to Feb. 12 by Ocean Telegraph. The great Reform Demonstration in London passed off enthusiastically, but without any attempt at disturbance. The presence of a large number of suspicious-looking strangers at Chester, supposed to be Fenians, created apprehensions that an attempt was to be made to take that city, but the military authorities were watchful, and the suspicious strangers left the place without creating any disturbance.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Disraeli introduced the subject of Reform. He gave an historical sketch of the movement, and promised to submit the views of the Government in regard to reform measures at an early day. Mr. Gladstone, in a few formal remarks, accepted the statement as satisfactory, but protested against delay.

The Prussian military system has been adopted by a conference of the South German States. Prussia is to treat with the Ex-King of Hanover in regard to his personal property.

It is reported the Asiatic portion of the Russo-American Telegraph will be completed in July next.

The Spanish Cortes will be opened by the Queen on the 30th of March. It is reported that the Government intend imposing a forced loan.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bankrupt Bill was called up by Mr. Poland. Mr. Sumner said he wished an amendment adopted, prohibiting rebels from becoming voluntary bankrupts. This led to some statements by members regarding the treatment of Union men at the South. The bill was finally passed by a vote of yeas 22, nays 20—absent or not voting 10. The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments. Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of claims of loyal persons for supplies furnished to the army. It provides for the appointment of Commissioners, named in the resolution, for each one of the Southern States, who are to examine all claims presented, and ascertain whether or not the persons presenting such claims were loyal during the war. All claims to be presented within six months, and the Commissioners to report to Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, but no quorum being present in the evening, no business was transacted.

In the House, Mr. Darling offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, setting forth that our commercial marine is in a languishing condition, and that great depression prevails in the shipbuilding interest, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the Tariff Act by allowing a rebate of 10 per cent of all duties imposed on goods imported in American bottoms. Mr. Eliot's bill providing civil government for Louisiana was taken up, and speeches were made in opposition to it by Messrs. Boyer, Harding and Finck, Mr. Eliot closing the debate in support of it. The question was then put, and the bill was passed by a vote of 113 yeas to 48 nays. After a short recess the House met again in evening session to discuss the bill providing a military government for the Southern States. The debate occupied the entire evening, Messrs. Kelley, Maynard, Garfield and others speaking in favor of its adoption. It will be further considered to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions on various subjects were introduced, and a variety of bills were presented. Among the bills passed was one prohibiting the employment by corporations carrying passengers of persons who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The privileges of the Senate were accorded to Horace Greeley during his stay in Albany. The Assembly resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cretes were adopted.

In the House but little business was transacted. A few bills were passed, but none of importance were acted upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. Henry's marble bust of President Lincoln was unveiled at Louisville yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. The Academy of Music was thronged by ladies and gentlemen to witness the inauguration. Gov. Bramlette presided, and after giving a short sketch of the life of the sculptor, a native of Kentucky, unveiled the bust. Ex-Attorney-General Speed, in a most impressive address eulogized the martyred President. Gens. Thomas and Jeff. C. Davis also made appropriate addresses.

A prize fight took place yesterday near Milford Junction, Conn., between a Hartford and a Washington rowdy. Five rounds were fought, when a foul blow having been struck, the spectators broke in the ring and a general *melée* ensued. Subsequently the roughs committed considerable damage in the town of Milford.

At West Hartford, Vt., on Monday, the river became so blocked with ice as to cause the water to rise to the second stories of the houses on the banks. The daughter of Mr. Williamson, proprietor of a hotel, was drowned while attempting to escape from the flood.

Albert Telfel was yesterday convicted at Doylestown, Penn., of the murder of Capt. Joseph Wiley, on the Delaware Canal, in November last.

LOCAL NEWS.

An action of some interest has just been tried in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Clerke and a jury. The suit was brought against Amasa M. Barbur by one Gaius W. Hubbard, Jr., to recover between eight and nine thousand dollars, being the aggregate amount of six promissory notes made by defendant Barbur payable to George W. Chadwick, the originator and promoter of the bogus bank known as the North River Bank of Hoboken. The notes were given to the payee to aid in establishing the bank, and the plaintiff claims that he discounted them in the usual business way. The defence was usury, and after a trial of three or four days, the Jury yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff asked and obtained an order for twenty days in which to make a case on appeal.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the engine-room, in the vault of the four-story building Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, on the corner of Leonard-street, occupied by S. B. Chittenden & Co., dry-goods dealers, resulting in the destruction of the entire building and contents, involving a loss of $800,000 on stock, nearly all covered by insurance. The building was owned by Appleton & Co., whose loss is $250,000, insured for $145,000. Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., of Nos. 350 and 352 Broadway, suffered a loss of $50,000 on stock and building; fully insured. Nos. 104 and 106 Leonard-street, were seriously damaged by the falling walls of the Appleton Building, causing a loss of $40,000 more. The aggregate losses foot up to $1,342,000.

A case involving the defence of "gaming consideration" to suit on promissory notes, and which raises important questions of evidence in respect to such defences, is now on appeal before the United States Supreme Court, and is reported in the law column. The defendant is Hon. Thomas T. Bowie, of Maryland, who on the trial below attempted to prove his defence indirectly.

The Ferry Investigating Committee resumed its examinations yesterday at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh. Mr. Wall concluded his testimony, and that of several others being taken, the Commission expressed themselves satisfied with the quantity of information received. After the close of the investigation the Committee visited the Kings County Institutions.

The Supreme Court of this district (Justice Wm. H. Leonard, presiding) has granted a decree of divorce in the action entitled Paulina Aaron vs. Nathan Aaron. The custody of the child is awarded to the wife and mother, who is the plaintiff in the suit.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, George Weiegler pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, forty-eight cases were disposed of. Several prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison for terms varying from three to five years each.

The Folger & Tibbs swindling conspiracy case came to an end yesterday, by the accused, W. C. Williams, L. G. Klinck, S. H. Klinck and Jas. B. Goggin, being held for trial.

A lecture was delivered at Cooper Institute last evening by Prof. Agassiz on "Glaciers Under the Tropics," being the third in the course.

A moderate inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise at, in the main, drooping prices. The freight market closed more briskly.

Internal Taxation—The New Bill.

The judgment pronounced by Senator Wilson upon the new Tariff Bill may, without impropriety, be extended to the measure amendatory of the internal revenue system, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee. Neither has the merit of having been framed with a consistent regard to any distinctive principle. The proposed tariff is prohibitory merely, and has no intelligible relation to rational protection. And the proposed internal revenue bill embodies a series of arbitrary changes which it is impossible to reconcile with the neglect of other changes, or with the results of the official investigation into the working of the present system.

The preliminary announcement excited an expectation of an effort to reduce the general tax on manufactures, the maintenance of which, in conjunction with prohibitory customs' duties, is obviously absurd. To tax the consumer for the benefit of the manufacturer, and then to tax the manufacturer for the benefit of the Government, is a roundabout process, which does not seem thrifty or wise. "The Treasury cannot afford the sacrifice." But at least a beginning might be made. Mr. Commissioner Wells recommended a reduction from five to three per cent., and he has shown that the revenue could well sustain the loss. As a means of aiding domestic industry, no reform could be more easy or beneficial; for the present tax discourages manufactures and impairs their ability to compete with foreign products.

The proposal of the Committee to prevent the duplication of taxes on the same article deserves more grateful recognition. One of the worst features of the present system is the taxation of the same articles at different stages of their manufacture. It adds largely to the cost of the article, and falls heavily upon the smaller class of manufacturers, who are unable to convert raw materials into finished goods without intermediate assistance. An article often pays three or four taxes in the course of its manufacture; and in some cases it has happened that the aggregate of these taxes exceeds the customs' duty upon the foreign product. The Committee intend that when the raw material is taxed the manufactured article shall be free from taxation, or *vice versa*; and in this respect the new bill will operate advantageously. A specific return is provided for which will prevent the cumulative taxation now loudly complained of by many branches of industry.

Another feature of the bill which should not be undervalued is the provision it makes for exempting from internal taxation many articles which enter into the cost of living. A reduction of the general tax on manufactures would have been preferable, because it would have applied to all articles; whereas we are at a loss to discover why the Committee has exempted some of the items in its list, and excluded others of even greater general utility. Lobby influences may perhaps account for these and other anomalies. But, at any rate, some reduction of taxation is provided for, and the country will look indulgently on the errors of omission and commission of which the bill affords evidence. If the general tax may not be abated, let us accept the reductions which the Committee design to propose, with [illegible] the logic of the list.

The present tax on distilled spirits is continued, and the revenue from this source is relied upon to cover the contemplated exemptions and reductions. To heavy taxation on whisky there could be no objection, if it were collected. But Mr. Wells has proved that the tax now imposed is systematically evaded. Not more than three-eighths of the quantity manufactured in the country pays the tax; a reduction of which—Mr. Wells contends—would add immensely to the revenue. Instead of adopting this view, the Committee adheres to the $2 per gallon tax, and relies upon stringent enactments to prevent the frauds which have hitherto been perpetrated with impunity. The punishment has been fine or imprisonment. The Committee proposes that it shall be both, and, further, that the sale of an article below the amount of the tax shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of fraud. The distiller's license is to be raised from $100 to $500.

The efficacy of penal legislation to arrest the wholesale evasions of revenue, which are known to have occurred in connection with the whisky manufacture, may fairly be doubted. The frauds have been practised because the heavy tax affords an incitement to risk, and they have been possible because the officers of the internal revenue department have been negligent or corrupt. Until Congress repudiates the policy "which makes the appointment and retention of revenue officers dependent upon other circumstances than those of competency and a faithful discharge of duty," there will be little hope of preventing whisky frauds. Until the civil service be reorganized on this wholesome principle the taxation of every still to the full measure of its capacity would be preferable to penalties which, after all, are contingent upon inspectors and detectives. Experience does not warrant much reliance upon either as agencies for preventing frauds when scores of millions are involved.

The Committee, in maintaining unchanged the tax on raw cotton, no doubt reflects the predominating opinion of the North. The argument against it would not be conclusive even if it were shown that the burden falls exclusively upon the Southern producer, whose contribution to the revenue is otherwise trifling. Few, however, believe that the production of cotton suffers from the tax, and the Treasury will require all that it can be made to yield.

A uniform tax of five per cent. upon incomes is to be levied, the distinction between incomes over and under $5,000 being abolished, and the exemption being enlarged from $600 to $1,000, with rent, taxes, and insurance added. This is the largest reform proposed by the Committee, and the one which will be most directly realized by the community. The increased exemption will afford great relief to classes who stand in urgent need of it, and the abrogation of a distinction predicated upon the amount of an income is essentially equitable. We should have been glad to see discrimination of another character introduced in its place. Although the amount of income should not affect the rate of the tax, quality of income should be the basis of a marked difference. It is monstrous that an income derived from labor or enterprise, which may terminate at any moment from causes beyond the control of the individual, should be subjected to the same percentage of taxation with an income accruing from accumulated property, and which is therefore independent of all casualties, whether of health or business.

Notwithstanding its incongruities of principle and its imperfections of detail, it is to be hoped that the measure will become law before the close of the session. Had it been presented earlier, its amendment might have been possible. Now, with but few working days remaining, a contest concerning its provisions would insure the indefinite postponement of all legislation upon the subject. To this calamity the people could not be easily reconciled. They are groaning under a load of taxation, while the accumulations in the Treasury tempt their representatives to devise methods of swelling the expenditure. The great want of the day is reduced taxation, and this bill provides it. By all means let it be passed without delay.

A Proposition to Grant.

We really wish that Gen. Grant would issue a daily bulletin of his opinions. As things now are, his authority is claimed in favor of every political scheme that any member of Congress, any editor, or any nobody takes it in his head to propose. A short time ago he issued a sort of proclamation prohibiting any one whatever from attributing any opinions to him, and declaring the utter impossibility of any one but himself telling what his opinions were on any current subject. But this only furnished a new stimulus to the enemy. Since then Grant has told every member of Congress, all the Senators, each Cabinet officer, as well as the President and Andrew Johnson, that he entirely coincided with the opinions of each, and considered them all gentlemen and scholars. As late as Thursday last, the bill for the establishment of Military Despotism acquired great strength in the House by the declaration of Mr. Farnsworth that Grant favored it, and the member who announced the news was regarded for the time being, as an oracle to be respected. Owing to the importance of the matter, Grant took the earliest opportunity to inform a prominent member of the House that he had been misrepresented—that he did not favor the erection of a despotism, with himself as chief despot—and that he was really surprised that such a notion should be attributed to him. It is now announced, however, that he has just given out that he is in favor of another scheme, all but quite as bad, and it is possible it may be enacted into law on the strength of this announcement. We see no way for the poor man but to issue a daily bulletin of his views on all topics of current interest—political, fashionable, moral and African, with an occasional remark as to the proper price of rents and rations. He should sign his full name to each opinion, after the style of the writers in the French journals, and then he should be held responsible for the authenticity, consistency, legality and logic of each. He would find that the scheme would save him a world of vexation and annoyance; and if he should consider it too expensive and bothersome, we will save him expense by giving him half of the Times for his daily use, and we will save him bother by sending to Washington a reportorial Boswell to take down his waking ideas and nightly [illegible] genius in his brain.

Atlantic Penny Postage.

It is impossible to measure by any ordinary standard the benefits which this age receives from its system of cheap postages. Figures, when they mount into millions, convey but vague ideas, yet it is chiefly by figures of this high numeration that we are statistically told to estimate all that cheap postage has done for us. But when we reflect upon what is involved in the distribution of millions of letters annually, we find ourselves engaged in moral considerations of the highest degree of interest. The increase of letters from thousands to millions implies much more than a higher degree of education and a quickened stimulus to the cultivation of the arts of reading and writing among the masses. We see in it also the closer binding together of our people, the strengthening of the family and domestic ties, the promotion of social harmony, the multiplication of those thousand sympathies so necessary to our welfare as a nation, which distance tends to sever but which find their development under a cheap and easy postal communication. The benefits which commerce receives are so obvious that we need scarcely allude to them, and if we have placed the other class of advantages first, it is is not alone because they are of more general application but because it is a curious though not generally known fact that the proportion of domestic letters to those of a commercial character stands as nine to one.

As the invention of the penny postal system is due to Great Britain, and as it was in operation there many years before it was adopted here, so there its influence for good in the social manners of the people, has been most marked in the directions we have indicated. To her moralists the theme is almost stale, still no language seems too exaggerated to describe its effects. The invention of railways, the diffusion of education, so far as these can be disassociated from cheap postage, are deemed but as co-equal factors with the latter, and there are not wanting those who would assign to the former an inferior place in the social economy of the nation.

That the United States and Great Britain should each, within its own boundaries, enjoy to the fullest extent, the blessings of the cheap postage system, is a matter of mutual congratulation. But to perfect the system there is one thing wanting, and that is that it be made common to both. In other words, that the ocean postage between the two countries, be conducted on the same principle as the land services within them, and the compensation of each Government, for taking charge of our letters at a low rate, be sought in the increased number which, under such stimulus, would be sent. The opportunity for effecting this desirable end, is now open from causes we shall proceed to state, and we trust that an awakened public sentiment will insist that no arrangement between the two Governments shall be concluded which does not embrace this principle.

Almost everybody knows that the postage rates between this country and Great Britain are fixed by a Postal Convention made some years ago, and that the rate on a single letter of half an ounce is twenty-four cents, from any part of the United States to any part of the United Kingdom. This high rate was fixed because Great Britain had made a contract with the Cunard Company which involved a subsidy of about £180,000 for carrying the mails, and, very naturally, that Government sought, in a high rate of postage, some compensation for this outlay. We have no need here to go into the history of that grant. Briefly, in a much smaller amount, it was given first, many years ago, to encourage a mail service from Liverpool to Halifax. Then the service was extended to Boston and afterward to this port, each additional service commanding an increased subsidy. With the invention of the screw propeller a great change came over steam navigation, and when experience shows that screw steamers can rival paddle-wheel steamers in swiftness, and when, moreover, by the economy of space in their holds can carry large cargoes, and thus run successfully, unsubsidized, by the side of a subsidized line, the uselessness and expense of continuing an enormous grant has been so powerfully urged upon the British Government that they have resolved to discontinue it at the expiration of the present contract; that is, at the end of this year. We learn from the report of the Postmaster-General that notice has been given of the termination at that time of the existing Postal Convention, and it is proposed, under a new Convention, the preliminary basis for which has already been concluded, to reduce the postage between the two countries to twelve cents for a single letter.

Beyond the mere convenience, however, of the statement that the postage is to be reduced to one-half of the former amount, we can discover no principle by which this precise figure can be arrived at. The only principle, indeed, which can be any guide will, if correctly applied, lead to the establishment of a much lower rate. We have seen that after the end of the current year no steamer is to receive any subsidy from either Government. The competition for the mail service will be not alone the Cunard steamers, but others that have proved themselves just as fast. There will be the Inman, the National and the Great Western lines—all well known and favorites with the traveling public. Now, as the expense to the United States Postal Department will end with the delivery of the mails on board the steamers in this harbor, and that expense is our inland postage of three cents, what will be the additional cost of carrying the mails across the Atlantic? Clearly nothing more than what competing lines of steamers will undertake to carry them for. Has, then, our Government ascertained before agreeing to charge us twelve cents for a letter to London, that the fastest steamers on the route will not carry letters for less than nine cents? Is it sure that they would not be carried for four cents? Our belief is that as these steamers are managed by men who know that the number of letters increase in more than a geometrical ratio inversely to the rate of postage, they know that the rate of two cents for a half ounce letter would pay them better than any higher rate, and that they would transport the mails for the minimum figure we have named.

As we understand the proposed change, each Government will see to the transportation of its mail, and neither will charge the other for sorting and delivery in its respective country. Our own rate is already fixed at three cents for this service, and what we insist on is, that in addition to this no further charge be made than that of the ocean steamers for carrying and taking care of the mails. The keen competition among them will insure the lowest possible rates. If our Chamber of Commerce will abandon politics for a time, they will find in this reform a subject worthy of their highest energies, and it is one which falls within the scope of their legitimate influence. It is scarcely necessary to point out how propitious the present time is for increasing by every means in our power our social and political influence abroad, and how necessary, in view of the immense tide of immigration that is setting to our shores, no less than in the interest of the increased number of our citizens who are going annually to Europe, that postal facilities be extended to the utmost verge of liberality.

It is not for us to suggest how or what arrangements should be made with the Steamboat Companies to insure regularity and dispatch. Our duty is discharged when we press this matter upon the earnest attention of every business man, and when we, in the interests of the public, entreat the Government—if they are not yet committed in their proposed new Convention to any stipulated rate—that they will pause and hear what those who are most interested in the matter have to say about it.

Judge Whiting's Letter.

We were not mistaken in our belief that Judge Whiting would afford the information called for by the Street Commissioners on the 31st ultimo, nor need we cavil at the, to him, favorable circumstance that now, when his letter is made public, the streets have been well washed by rain. He was asked whether he was embarrassed by any outside influence, and he answers that he is not. That point may be considered disposed of, and he must therefore be regarded wholly and solely responsible for the full performance of his contract. This was all that was required of him, and it was because he did not meet that requirement that he was the subject of much comment. That comment was just, and however hardly it may have borne upon his feelings, was to be expected. We wish we could say otherwise, but the facts will not allow of a changed verdict upon the subject. Judge Whiting was not blamed for not cleaning the streets during the snow season, but he was blamed for doing nothing, or next to nothing, toward what could have been done, and what is expressly contemplated in the contract. There were intervals of changed weather during which the culverts could have been opened, but little or no attempt was made to open them; and as to sidewalks, if they could be kept clear by volunteer seekers after pennies, as in some cases they were, they could have been by him—at least the effort should have been made. We, at least, have never said that he was expected to clear the gutters, nor was there any need that he undertake to remove the snow. The large space which is devoted to discussing the question of railroad cars might have been spared without weakening his case, for there was no complaint of him even on that score, and it is as well understood as he can tell us that the public are to clear the sidewalks during snow, while he only has charge of the *cross*-walks. Nor is it a very plausible reason for not preventing the accumulation of great pools of water at these crosswalks, that the broken and irregular paving caused these accumulations; for when there is a heavy shower of rain the water does pass off, as it has since the Judge's letter was written.

However, as the contractor is not embarrassed, and as he strongly insists upon his desire to do his best, we do not suppose he will be much further blamed—fine dry weather is a great promoter of public good temper. Only, let him understand that the work is now to be done.

One word more. The Judge says that there are not provisions made in the contract for cleaning a large number of streets with sufficient frequency. Very likely this is so, but that is not the question now. The City asks that all the streets be swept as often as the contract says they shall be swept, and it will be time enough to ask for more power and money when this is done. As for the allusions to political influence against the contractor, the public have nothing to do with that. If the Police are derelict as to arrests for throwing garbage, they must be seen to; and if they are to be required to report what streets are cleaned and what not cleaned, as they were before required, that also must be resorted to.

Good Nature.—Strangers coming here express astonishment at our good nature, and avow their belief that we are possessed of an extraordinary share of toleration. Look at the impassable condition of our thoroughfares during the late snow-storms, to the accumulations of offensive matter, so prejudicial to the public health. Look to the lighting of the City, where the gas companies seem desirous to emulate the *cleansing* officials. We suppose they are encouraged by seeing with what impunity that department carries on, or rather neglects to perform its work. For some time back only a portion of the street lamps were lighted, leaving many quarters of the City in almost total darkness. No wonder that crime is on the increase and is so often committed with impunity. Our gas companies probably take a lesson from a transatlantic company of which we have heard. This concern received a large amount yearly for lighting a certain town. They resolved to have a handsome return for their capital. On every bright night they had the lamps extinguished before the "witching hour," and allowed the moon to perform the work.

A Curious Revolt.—It will be observed that Senator Conness, of California, waxed exceedingly wrath yesterday with Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts. After some remarks of Mr. Sumner charging the Senate with cowardice, Mr. Conness retorted by saying that he was "tired of the whip of this leader of the Senate—that he was determined no longer to submit to Mr. Sumner's lash," and so on. It is odd that Mr. Conness, who is a plucky man as well as a Radical Republican, should dare to talk in this style. It shows a want of that subordidation to authority which is so beautiful in youth. It endangers his being put in the pillory along with Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon. Perhaps, he did not consider that view of the case. He will, doubtless, have occasion to consider it before he gets through.

Brooklyn Fraternity Lectures.—Mr. Beecher opens the season of 1867 in the Fraternity course of lectures at the Brooklyn Academy to-night. We are authorized to state that he does not propose to lecture on "national affairs;" he does not intend to discuss the impeachment of President Johnson, nor does he agree with those who deem the impeachment of President Johnson wise. The *Tribune* boldly places the reverend lecturer in the ranks of the extremists. To those who are familiar with Mr. Beecher's tone of thought and speech, it can hardly be necessary to say that such statements are false, if not malicious.

Extending Church-street.

A year or more ago the Common Council ordered a continuation of Church-street from Fulton-street, where it now terminates, to Greenwich-street, near the Battery. A street of the extraordinary width of eighty feet was ordered, thus involving the demolition of several stores in Fulton, Dey, Cortlandt and Liberty streets, and the entire row of buildings on Trinity-place, the street in rear of Trinity Churchyard, and several buildings below the termination of Trinity-place. Most respectable Commissioners to assess for loss and benefit were appointed by the Court, who will soon report. The assessments cannot be otherwise than very formidable, and it will be well for all owning property west of Broadway and on Broadway, and even east of it, to examine the assessment list when made public. If opposition strength enough can be rallied the whole scheme can be defeated when the motion is made to confirm the report of the Commissioners. Church-street, above Fulton, is a very narrow street, and is now lined with such valuable stores that it cannot be widened. The proposed short, wide and most expensive opening can work no relief to Broadway, nor can it be a very essential benefit to property-holders, who will no doubt be on the alert in regard to it. It will accommodate the City railroad companies, none of which will be the victims of heavy assessments.

A Cry Answered.—The Times published the report of the New-Orleans Riot Investigating Committee one day in advance of the *Tribune*, whereupon the latter paper moans mournfully, and charges us with the violation of a pledge made by our Washington correspondent. For the satisfaction of that exceedingly scrupulous sheet, we will say that our correspondent's instructions failed to reach us until the thing was beyond remedy, and the correspondent is no more blamable than the editor of the *Tribune* himself. It is not the violation of a pledge that wrenches out the *Tribune's* whine, for it has done the same thing time and again, very probably through similar want of direction; the trouble is, the Times *is ahead* of the *Tribune* (as is frequently the case) upon important news. Yet why should it cry out "foul play?" We did not, when the *Tribune* got ahead of us in a biography of the late President Nott, by printing it some two or three days before he died; nor have we gone without dinner nor laid awake nights, when the *Tribune* has got hold of a bit of news, or a report, or some other matter of interest, that has escaped our omnipresent watchfulness. The Times is content to print news promptly. There is no special merit in doing so; it is the function and the duty of a newspaper, and nothing can be more out of the way than to boast blatantly, as some do, of a temporary advantage, (that oftener comes by accident than design,) or to cry and whine, as some others do, when a rival or a superior gets a step ahead of them. We are all fallible, and it seems to us that the true philosophy is, not to sit down and cry because enterprise or fortune has placed another in the van, but to say nothing and go to work with redoubled energy. Trust to luck, but keep your powder dry; at least, don't wet it with tears, like a great lubber of a school-boy whose smarter mate has got the largest piece of pie.

Concert for the Southern Relief Fund.—We published yesterday a letter addressed by a clergyman at Atlanta, in Georgia, to the Southern Relief Commission in this City, and setting forth the simple but startling fact that what we are talking about as "destitution in the South," means, so far as Georgia is concerned, *an absolute and* near *impending famine*. "There is not more than grain enough in the State of Georgia," writes this competent authority, "to last until the end of March." We are now in the middle of February, and we may as well understand distinctly therefore that the people of what was the "Empire State" of the South, and six years ago one of the richest communities in America, are now only six weeks off from a repetition of the scenes of Ireland in 1847 and India in 1866, yet the "Southern Relief Commission" have collected, so far, but $22,000 in aid of the population thus terribly menaced, for Georgia is but one of six or seven States suffering from the like misfortune, and drifting on to the same miseries.

The wealth and humanity of New-York cannot surely abide such a catastrophe as this in silence and apathy. The "Southern Relief Commission" must have its hands strengthened quickly and positively. Meanwhile let us rejoice that the subsidiary organization set on foot by charitable ladies of the metropolis is doing its best to supplement the work of the large body. The "Ladies' Fund" has already dispatched help to the starving South to the extent of nearly $20,000; and as a means of enlarging its usefulness, proposes to give, on Saturday evening next, at Irving Hall, a noble concert, to which we now invite the attention of all who have "any music in their souls," for the sake both of the pleasure which it offers to themselves, and of the good which it will enable them to do.

Amusements.

Annual Ball of the Theatrical Mechanical Association.—This evening the fourth annual fancy dress and civic ball of the Theatrical Mechanical Association will be given at Irving Hall. These balls are among the noted of the season, always attended by the elite of the profession, and productive of every conceivable enjoyment.

The Ghionis.—The Ghioni and Susini Opera Company, of which Max Strakosch is the Director, returned to this City on Monday, 11th of February, after their extended Western and Southern tour. It is rumored that the Company will give some representations in this City and Brooklyn.

Italian Opera, Brooklyn.—To-morrow evening, Mr. Maretzek again attempts the entertainment of the citizens of moral and appreciative Brooklyn. With the ever attractive "Barber" he will make his obeisance, flanked by the charming Kellogg, the blooming Baragli, the bouncing Bellini, the rollicking Ronconi, and the oligarchical orchestra. The "Barber," as given at Winter Garden, was a decided success; it was likewise popular. What was successful and popular at Winter Garden can hardly fail to be charming and effervescent in Brooklyn. We are not, therefore, greatly surprised to learn that the seats are nearly all sold, and that the house promises to be one of the most brilliant of the season. We are quite aware of the young Brooklyn tendency to take the most expensive boxes, for the purpose of supplying Miss Kellogg with bouquets six feet high, diamond tipped, at the utmost critical period of the performance, and we are not entirely blind to the pleasant New-England habit of throwing say four bushels of floral accumulation upon the stage, whenever this beautiful growth of our land appears; but we feel authorized to state that these interruptions will be but momentary, and that otherwise the performance will be entirely uninterrupted. To-night the "Barber."

Destruction of Property by the Freshet in Connecticut.

Norwich, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The end wall of the nearly completed paper mill of Campbell, Hall & Co., at Greenville, having been undermined by the freshet, fell into the Shetucket River this evening, damaging the mill to the value of $30,000. Several workmen had a narrow escape.

The mill was being finished in the highest style, and was one of the finest structures of the kind in the country. The whole building is in danger.

The total loss by the freshet in this section of the State will reach $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

Military Government for the Southern States—Mr. Eliot's Louisiana Bill—The Tariff Bill—Expenses of the Judiciary Committee—The Boston Custom-house Investigation—The Bankrupt Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The evening session of the House was occupied with debate on the Military Government bill which is now up for consideration, and will remain so until finally disposed of. Mr. Kelley first spoke, favoring the bill as a measure necessary to sustain the Louisiana bill passed by the House this evening, and was followed by Messrs. Maynard, Allison and Blair in the same vein. Mr. Raymond questioned Mr. Blaine's statement regarding the principles involved in the elections of 1866, he having stated that the people sanctioned something more than the Constitutional Amendment as a basis of reconstruction. The colloquy between them was lively, though good humored, and lasted for about fifteen minutes. Mr. Garfield then took the floor and replied to a charge made against him by Mr. Harding, of Kentucky. He was followed by Mr. Noell in a sleepy, copperhead effort which emptied the floor and the galleries, when the House adjourned.

MR. ELIOT'S LOUISIANA BILL.

The House, to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, took up the Louisiana Bill, and after allowing Messrs. Boyer, Anson Harding, Le Blonde and Finck on the minority side opportunity for limited discussion, Mr. Shellabarger spoke for twenty minutes in its favor, after which it passed—yeas, 113; nays, 48. Eight Republicans voted against the bill, as follows: Baker, of Illinois; Bingham, of Ohio; Blow, of Missouri; Hubbard, of West Virginia; Hubbell, of Ohio; Randall, of Kentucky; Stillwell, of Indiana, and Thayer, of Pennsylvania.

Members of the Southern Republican Association have expressed themselves satisfied with the Louisiana bill, and hope that it will be applied to other Southern States. John Minor Botts and other prominent Virginia Unionists are here, and will petition that Virginia may be included in its operations.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The statement that the Ways and Means Committee decline to hear any further delegations on the tariff is untrue, and is put forth to keep the opponents of high protection away, now that its friends have got all they can hope for. The Committee will continue to hear interested parties to the extent of the limited time at their disposal. The action of the Committee to-day resulted in advancing the rate of duty on jute from $5 per ton, as fixed by the Senate, to $25 per ton. The rates on hemp and flax were advanced accordingly. Flocks have also been advanced from 3 cents to 12 cents per pound. The Committee heard the book publishers to-day, and it is very probable that the demand for an increase of the rates on foreign books will be acceded to. A leading agricultural editor was also heard against the wool tariff; likewise the broadcloth manufacturers in the same direction, who made the important statement that this tariff on wool, if enacted, will annihilate the broadcloth manufacture of this country.

EXPENSES OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

It is stated upon good authority that the $10,000 asked for by Mr. Wilson for the use of the Judiciary Committee is to be used not only in paying witness fees and mileage, but also in defraying other expenses incurred in procuring evidence.

THE BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The minority of the Committee on Public Expenditures, Messrs. Plants, Republican, of Ohio, and Nicholson, Democrat, of Delaware, have submitted a minority report on the Boston Custom-house investigation. This report is principally an attack on the majority report, and was written after that was submitted to the House. It defends the action of the Boston Custom-house officers, and likewise apologizes for, if it does not defend, the practice of the reception of gratuities for the performance of duties by public officers.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The friends of the Bankrupt Bill in the Senate to-day secured its passage by a majority of two, it having been reconsidered on Saturday last. No further amendments were made. The third reading of the bill not having been reconsidered, it now goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate's previous amendments, the chief of which is that which takes the appointment of Registers in Bankruptcy from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and gives it to the District Judges. The prospects of the final passage of the bill are highly favorable.

THE LOAN CERTIFICATE PROPOSITION.

The Senate Finance Committee this morning concluded its consideration of the loan certificate proposition, and Senator Sherman reported it to the Senate, as agreed upon. It limits the issue of certificates to eighty millions, the amount of compound interest notes now believed to be held by the banks. The rate of interests is limited to three per cent., and the banks are still required to keep two-fifths of their reserve in lawful money. The Committee seemed to take it for granted that the banks will be glad to get these certificates at this rate of interest, but country banks aver that they will prefer to keep their balances in New-York in legal-tenders, and get four per cent., as they now do. There is little doubt of the passage of the bill in the Senate, and it will probably be accepted as the compromise measure of the different financial propositions.

RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Information has been received here that North Carolina has virtually rejected the reconstruction compromise prepared by Govs. Sharkey, Parsons, Marvin and Worth. A test-vote has been taken, and it is probable that the proposition will be formally defeated to-morrow, if it has not been to-day.

A KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

A delegation of Kentuckians have been here for some days, essaying to induce the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to give them a commission to seize and dispose of whisky in the Western States, with power to sell and regulate and control the spirit markets, or, in other words, to give them the same discretion as is given to Mr. Van Dyck in the gold sales in New-York. The delegation were exceedingly eloquent; but when they concluded their harangue and presented their points, Messrs. McCulloch and Rollins classically remarked that they "could'nt see it."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations for New-York have been made by the President: George Parker, Collector of Customs at Oswegatchie; Samuel R. Taylor, Postmaster at Oswego.

A COLORED TREASURY CLERK.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Solomon Johnson, colored, to a first-class clerkship. Mr. Johnson was of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Infantry, and served with credit. He has been for some time past engaged as a messenger in the Secretary's office. It is not known positively whether this appointment is made in deference to the Sumnerian *sine qua non*, but it is jocosely suggested that this move will appease the Senator from Massachusetts, whose influence and vote are required to carry through the bill to reorganize the Treasury Department.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

There were present at the President's State dinner this evening, beside the Executive household, Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Senator Dixon, Senafor Henderson, and the following members of the House of Representatives: Hon. W. E. Finck, C. Delano and lady, Charles Denison, J. F. Driggs, J. L. Dawson and lady, W. Boyle and lady, T. T. Davis, A. J. Glossbrenner, B. F. Eggleston and lady, C. A. Eldridge, Charles Goodyear and lady, J. H. Farquhar and lady, H. L. Dawes and lady, Ebenezer Dumont, Hon. J. H. Defrees, J. L. Thomas, of Maryland; Ignatius Donnelly and lady, Allen Bradford, Colorado; J. F. Chaves, New-Mexico; W. A. Burleigh and lady, Dakotah.

Test Oath for Lawyers—The Case of Col. Magruder—Our Minister at Stockholm—The Reported Capture of Juarez Discredited—Army and Navy Bulletins—The Williams Wine Case.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in Banc, Chief-Justice CARTTER for himself and his associates, WILEY, OLIN and FISHER, delivered the opinion on the application of Col. MAGRUDER to be admitted to its Bar, and on the motion that the rule which requires a subscribing to the test oath as a preliminary of admission be rescinded, the Court first proceeded to consider whether the applicant and others similarly situated should be admitted, saying Col. MAGRUDER, in 1858, took an oath on being admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court to support the Constitution of the United States and that he did not owe allegiance to the King or Queen of Great Britain, and that he believed in the Christian religion. At the inauguration of the rebellion he transferred himself to Virginia, where he became an officer in the rebel army, thus binding himself to do all in his power to destroy the Government which he had sworn to uphold. In extenuation of the breaking of the oath, the applicant urged that he acted as he did in taking up arms, because he conscientiously believed that he owed fealty first to his native State, and next to the Federal Government—a kind of dual allegiance.

This of itself would make it impossible for his admission to the bar of this Court. It was an absurdity for the applicant to take the position that a State in conflict with the United States is greater than the latter. It was an hallucination, after four years of bloody war and the sacrifice of a million of men to preserve the Union.

The Court repeated that in view of the circumstances stated, even if the test-oath in question did not exist, it would be impossible to grant the application. As to the oath of March 23, 1863, the Court entertained no doubt of its constitutionality, propriety or necessity. The only doubt has been raised by the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States deciding against it, but in opposition to what had been said, namely, that it was an *ex post facto* law, and that the opinion of the Court was mandatory, Judge CARTTER said that the questions before that and this Court were different. In the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, the question was as to an existing member of the Bar, but in the case before this Court, the question was as to the original admission to the Bar. One was a privilege in the present, the other a privilege in prospective; one was to exclude a member from, the other to admit a member to, the Bar. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States was not analogous or applicable to this case. It is a common law rule that the Courts shall determine who may become members of the bar. It was an inherent right for them to regulate their rules of practice. Congress had not only affirmed the common law power, but made it the duty of the Courts to enforce it. The majority of the Supreme Court of the United States condemned the rule, while the minority or only less than the majority, counseled its support. Leaving the Court of this district to form its own opinion, in fact, the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States is reduced to the opinion of the justices. The question was so involved in political controversy that it should be referred to the political power of the nation. It was a question of legislation, and not for adjudication. The motion for admission and the rescinding of the rule was therefore denied.

Justice WILEY concurring with the majority, read his views expressed in his own language. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States fell, he said, far short of compelling the Circuit Court of the District to alter its rules. He referred to the fact that Col. MAGRUDER had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, but had violated his oath, and if he were now admitted to this Bar, he would be again compelled to support the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. MAGRUDER, in taking up arms against the Federal Government, had declared he acted conscientiously, and had not repented of this act, nor changed his mind: that he owed allegiance first to Virginia and next to the United States—a dual fealty. To admit him would be a needless farce.

OUR MINISTER AT STOCKHOLM.

A message from the President communicating from the Secretary of State the following correspondence, in response to a resolution, was sent to the Senate to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1867.

James H. Campbell, Esq., Stockholm:

SIR: The President having appointed Mr. JOHN MCGINNIS to succeed you as Minister resident of the United States at Stockholm, I hereby transmit, accompanied by the usual office copy, a sealed letter, addressed to His Majesty CHARLES XV., announcing your retirement from the mission.

On presenting this letter at the proper time you will take occasion to assure His Majesty of the sincere desire of the President to maintain unimpaired the friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries.

Mr. MCGINNIS has received his instructions, and has informed the Department that he will leave for his post in the steamer *Hansa*, which is to sail from New-York on the 12th inst., and that he hopes to reach Stockholm early in February.

I take this occasion to acknowledge the receipt of your late dispatches, Nos. 49, 50 and 51, which will receive proper attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

The Secretary states that this is the only correspondence connected with the displacement of Minister CAMPBELL.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF JUAREZ DISCREDITED.

The Mexican Minister discredits the report about the defeat of the Republican army of Mexico, and capture of JUAREZ, published in this morning's papers. Those rumors are supposed to have come from the frontier on the 2d inst. Mr. ROMERO has letters from Matamoras of the same date containing very different views. According to his information Gen. ESCOBEDO arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 19th ult., and his main army was to have entered that city the next day. Gen. TREVINO had started for Aliaya with the vanguard of the army to meet MIRAMON, who was there with 10,000 men, very much demoralized. CASTILLO had assumed command of MEJIA's troops, and was at Queretaro with about 2,000 men. The Liberals were sanguine of victory.

ARMY BULLETIN.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-Gen. J. A. MOWER, Colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. Gen. MOWER is Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. KIDDS, Forty-third United States Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to report to the Commanding-General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, Twenty-third United States Infantry, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentucky, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to join his proper station. Permission to delay *en route* three months is granted him.

The following officers have been mustered out and honorably discharged the service: Brevet Col. Allen Rutherford, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserves, and First Lieutenant Owen M. Easton, Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserves. First Lieutenant J. A. Winebrenner, Ordnance Department, has three months' leave granted him, to take effect from the date of his being relieved at Scott Foundry, Reading, Penn.; Brevet Maj. J. H. Knight, Thirtieth Infantry, has permission to delay joining his company for four months. Brevet Maj.-Gen. Canby, commanding the Department of Washington, has issued a circular calling the attention of all commanding officers serving in that Department to that section of the act of Congress, approved Dec. 24, 1861, abrogating the Sutler lien upon the pay of soldiers of the regular army.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Chief-Engineer William H. Rutherford has been detached from the *Monongahela*, and granted sick leave of absence, and Chief-Engineer J. Q. A. Feigler has been ordered to that vessel.

Lieut.-Commander Wm. C. West has been placed on the retired list.

Acting Master Geo. D. Newcombe has resigned.

THE WILLIAMS WINE CASE.

Representatives PLANTS and NICHOLSON have made a minority report from the Committee on Public Expenditures relative to the WILLIAMS wine case at Boston. They say that the transaction of compromise was not illegal, and that if any possible case could be free of the taint of corruption this was the one. [illegible] Government by the payment of $[illegible], one-half of which was placed in the Treasury [illegible] were paid over to Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] Collector GOODRICH, [illegible] directs, the Solicitor of the Treasury [illegible] receiving $4,000.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

A more favorable feeling exists toward the admission of Colorado since the publication [illegible] of a letter from Representative ASHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, addressed to Senator WADE, showing the validity of the Colorado State Legislature, and explaining the propriety of the difference in the amendments to the Colorado and Nebraska Bill, and that in both cases the condition of admission is referred to the State Legislatures. There are advices from Colorado giving assurances of favorable action on the part of the Legislature, and of a readiness of the people to carry out the requirements of equal suffrage.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Gen. THAYER, one of the Senators elect from Nebraska, left here to-day with a certified copy of the act for the admission of that State into the Union. This copy is to be laid before the Legislature for its action thereon, and it is supposed that the meeting of that body will take place about the 20th inst.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Cunningham *vs.* United States; cause argued. Upon the suggestion of the Solicitor of the Court that they required a brief recess for the preparation of certain cases for trial, an adjournment was ordered until the 25th inst.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Metropolitan Transit Company—Christian-like Act—The Cretans—Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1867.

THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

Some surprise was occasioned last evening by the presentation of a unanimous report from the Railroad Committee of the Assembly in favor of the bill conferring upon this Company the right to construct its railroad, or rather its system of railroads, through the island from the Battery to Harlem River. So much more noise had been made by the partisans of other plans that this one had been lost sight of, and although the warm commendations it had received from the Press had created a strong current of sentiment in its favor, the absence of most of the usual machinery of lobbying had induced a false estimate of its real strength, which had been entirely underrated.

The bill authorizes the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct a basement double track road from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-street, and thence east and west to the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, to connect with the tracks of those roads.

Also, a double track road on the grade of streets, at crossings, from the South Ferry to High Bridge.

Also, a double track road at an elevation of not less than fifteen feet, from the South Ferry to High Bridge.

The Company is prohibited from running upon any street for a greater distance than an aggregate of five blocks in its entire route, but must buy the right of way, and continue its roads one above the other, on its own property.

Steam may be used on the basement and second-story roads.

The right of way is to be acquired under the provisions of the General Railroad Law.

To facilitate the acquisition of the right of way, proceedings taken by the company for that purpose are to have preference in the Courts.

The Company are required to construct their roads within the time required by the General Railroad Law.

They may rent their surplus real property for business purposes, and may keep warehouses for the storage of property conveyed over their roads.

They may charge the rates of fare now charged on other City railroads, for passengers conveyed over their surface road, but shall not charge more than two cents per mile for conveying passengers on the elevated road to High Bridge.

In the construction of the basement road, the Company must be governed as to the crossing of streets by such rules as may be prescribed by the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The route is designated as passing west of Broadway and the Fifth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, and thence to High Bridge on the westerly side of Central Park, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The bill now reported does not create the corporation. That has been already formed by voluntary association under the general law.

THE CRETANS.

The joint resolution expressive of sympathy with the Cretans in their struggle with the Turks, offered by Mr. WAGSTAFF in the Assembly, which had already passed that body, came up in the Senate and passed unanimously, after stirring appeals on behalf of the insurgents from Senators LOW and LA BAU. No information was furnished by the speakers as to the original cause of the outbreak, or as to how much of justification there was for it. Somebody ought to have been prepared to give some light on this point, and in order to prevent our State from taking the attitude of which we have lately had so much cause to complain in the case of foreign Powers toward our own rebellion.

A CHRISTIAN-LIKE ACT.

Mr. GREELEY was on the floor of the Senate Chamber for some time this morning. Senator THOMAS MURPHY offered a resolution which was adopted to invite him to the privileges of the floor, Considering that Mr. GREELEY, at the time of the election of Senators, did all he could to keep Mr. MURPHY from enjoying the privileges of the floor, this was a truly Christian-like act on the part of the Senator and evinced a commendable disposition to do good for evil.

PROSPECTS.

Business will set in in earnest this afternoon before the Committees. The "great measures of reform," as they are styled, for the Metropolitan District, the most notable of which are the School Bill, the Market Bill, and the Public Works Bill, do not seem to possess the strength which they were supposed to. They languish visibly, and their fate becomes more and more doubtful. There is a good deal of conservative feeling upon these matters, and even in quarters styled radical a growing doubt whether public good or party advantage will be promoted by a further extension at present of the system of Metropolitan Commissioners. The coming ten days will determine the fate of most of them one way or the other.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. T. MURPHY—To require the Harlem Railroad Company to tunnel Fourth-avenue, whenever practicable, from Ninety-fourth-street, south.

By Mr. PARSONS—For a Female House of Refuge in Rochester.

Also, two remonstrances against the Rochester Police Bill.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—For additional piers and slips in the canal district in New-York.

By Mr. PIERSON—For the improvement of Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. C. G. CORNELL gave notice of a bill to facilitate travel through Central Park by the construction of a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other avenues in New-York.

By Mr. BENNETT—To publish the Buffalo Common Council proceedings in a German newspaper.

By Mr. WHITE—To amend the charter of the Onondaga Trust Company.

By Mr. J. MURPHY—To regulate the use of certain sailing vessels in New-York Harbor.

By Mr. WILBUR—Authorizing the construction of a bulkhead railway in New-York.

By Mr. LA BAU—To prevent the further collection of tax for the introduction of gas in Richmond County.

Mr. O'DONNELL introduced a bill applying the Metropolitan Excise Law to the town of Yonkers.

Mr. LOW introduced a bill providing that any railroad which does not expend ten per cent. within seven years from the date of its charter, or complete the road within ten years, shall forfeit its charter.

BILLS PASSED.

To prohibit the employment by corporations conveying passengers for hire of persons who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Amending the charter of the Germania Life Insurance Company.

Authorizing the construction of an iron canal bridge in Waterford.

To continue the charter of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank.

To establish the Hudson River State Hospital for Insane.

Vesting United States jurisdiction over central lands in West Troy.

Authorizing the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public Schools to sell certain gores of land.

For relief of EDWARD CUNARD, an alien.

Authorizing the town of Jamaica to borrow $6,000 to build a Town Hall.

PRIVILEGES TO HORACE GREELEY.

On motion of Mr. T. MURPHY, the privileges of the Senate were extended to Mr. GREELEY during his stay in Albany.

[illegible]

Incorporating the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed [illegible] Church.

Authorizing Dutchess County to borrow money to [illegible].

For the benefit of holders of mortgage bonds of the Montreal and Plattsburgh Railroad.

To confirm [illegible].

To [illegible] the provisions of the spread of [illegible].

Authorizing Union Village and Johnsonville Railroad Company to use 45 pound rails.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CRETANS.

The Assembly resolutions, expressing sympathy for the Greeks in their struggle with the Turks, were adopted unanimously.

HARLEM BRIDGE.

Mr. [illegible] moved a resolution calling upon the Harlem Bridge Commissioners for a detailed statement of the progress of the work and expenditures upon the same. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the following Committee under the joint resolution to investigate the conduct of officers and persons connected with the management of the State canals: Messrs. Bristol, H. Smith, Gridley, Millspaugh and N. S. Clark.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend an act relative to the Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, empowering it to apply for appraisal lands.

To define the objects of the State Institution for the Blind, and provide for its management.

To authorize the Common Council of Utica to borrow money for city purposes, and provide for the payment of the same.

To improve the Newburgh City Water Works.

For a stenographer in the Fifth Judicial District.

To change the name of the New-York Commercial Association to New-York Produce Exchange.

To extend the time for the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

The Constitutional Convention Bill was made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH offered a concurrent resolution that when the House adjourns Friday, it be to the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Laid over.

Adjourned.

The Cornell University—Meeting of Trustees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Trustees of the Cornell University met in the State Agricultural Rooms to-day, Senator CORNELL in the Chair. Professors EVANS and RUSSELL were appointed to the chairs of Mathematics and Modern Languages. Reports were read showing a profitable investment of money in lands and sales of same, and on erection of College buildings. It is now thought that the University will not be open until the Fall of 1868. Propositions were received for founding a Theological School and a Medical School, the latter to be located in New-York. The former was declined, and the latter referred to a Committee.

Improvement of the Mississippi River—Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The River Improvement Convention which met in the Mercantile Library, was called to order at 12 o'clock by Mayor THOMAS, who in a brief speech gave the delegates a warm welcome to the city. Rev. TRUMAN M. POST, of this city, then offered a prayer, after which Gen. WM. VANDEVEER, of Iowa, was elected temporary Chairman, and J. M. ANDERSON, of Pittsburgh, and H. M. KINGMAN, of Dubuque, were selected as temporary Secretaries.

Gen. VANDEVEER made a few felicitious remarks in acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him, and gave some interesting statistics in regard to the commerce of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and set forth the great importance of the contemplated improvement of the river. A Committee of three from each State represented was then appointed as a Committee on Organization.

The afternoon session of the River Convention was devoted almost exclusively to preliminary business, and nothing of special or general interest occurred. The following Committee on Credentials was appointed: Mr. Buckaran, of Clarksville, Mo.; Dr. Treesdale, of Rock Island; Capt. L. Dodge, of Davenport; Col. Clark, of Mississippi County, Mo.; Capt. R. C. Gray, of Pittsburgh.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of three delegates from each State represented, was as follows:

Missouri—Hon. Bart. Able, St. Louis; John Don Piatt, Platte County; Jonathan Clark, Mississippi County.

Minnesota—John Robinson, Winona; P. Van Auken, Hastings; Chas. E. Flandrau, Minneapolis.

Indiana—Capt. A. F. Temple, Madison; James Pierce, New-Albany; J. L. Gurd, New-Albany.

Wisconsin—E. L. Paine, G. S. Parkard, R. C. Libby.

Illinois—Calvin Truesdale, Rock Island; O. C. Skinner, Quincy; H. W. Thornton, Cairo.

Ohio—Capt. Hiram Burch, Capt. J. V. Throop, A. F. Gosport.

Pennsylvania—W. G. Hawkins, W. P. Brown, A. D. Smith.

Louisiana—Messrs. Thompson, Budekee, Briggs.

Michigan—James F. Foy, Wm. Copeland, William Briddle.

Tennessee—Mr. Plummer, Memphis; W. B. Graw, Chattanooga.

Iowa—Geo. S. Smyth, Keokuk; J. P. Ament, Muscatine; R. W. Edwards, Burlington.

This Committee presented the following as the permanent officers of the Convention:

President—W. M. MCPHERSON, of St. Louis. Vice-Presidents—Hon. L. P. Weatherby, of Wisconsin; E. O. Stanard, of Missouri; Geo. L. Johnson, of Ohio; Jesse McIntyre, of Minnesota; W. C. McCarthy, of Pennsylvania; J. F. Davis, of Iowa; B. B. Briggs, of Louisiana; David Hurd, of Illinois; J. E. Montgomery, of Tennessee; James Pearce, of Indiana; J. Joy, of Michigan; R. Wolfolk, of Kentucky. Secretaries—Col. Marsh, of Illinois; George Packard, Wisconsin; W. H. Fry, Indiana; W. B. Baker, Missouri; H. Knox Taylor, Minnesota; G. H. Thurston, Pennsylvania; H. A. Haine, Tennessee; A. S. Nye, Ohio; C. H. Peck, Iowa.

On taking the Chair, the President, Mr. MCPHERSON, delivered a speech in which he took strong ground in favor of river transportation as against railroads, deprecated making the present movement a cause for local jealousies, and urged Congress to clear out the obstructions in the river. At the conclusion of the President's speech, Capt. JAS. EADS, of St. Louis, on behalf of the Merchant's Exchange, welcomed the delegates to the city in an elaborate speech, setting forth the objects of the Convention, and HENRY C. BOCKMEYER, of the City Council of St. Louis, made an address on behalf of the citizens generally, which contained much valuable information.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then authorized to select a sub-Committee of two delegates from each State, as a Committee on Resolutions, to report to-morrow afternoon.

They then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

There are between 400 and 500 delegates present, and presenting a great variety of interest, and the discussion in the Convention will probably take a wide range. The delegates are the guests of the city, and will be well provided for during their stay in town.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says Mr. MCCORMACK (Conservative) offered a bill in the Senate to-day to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to ratify the decision of the United States Supreme Court in relation to the test oath required by the Constitution to be taken by lawyers, preachers, &c. The bill also provided that no person shall be disqualified as a voter unless convicted of treason or felony. The bill was rejected in a vote of 6 to 22. The radicals promised that while their party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, they do not propose to give the rebels the right to vote yet awhile.

The westward bound express train on the Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track about twenty miles from Jefferson City last night, and all the cars, with the exception of the sleeping car, were landed bottom up at the base of an embankment twenty feet high. A number of persons were badly bruised, but none seriously hurt.

Steamship Cut Through by Ice—Wreck of a Schooner.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Ella Knight*, which sailed yesterday for Petersburgh, Va., was cut through by ice off Fort Carroll, and run ashore on Sparrow's Point to keep from sinking. She has on board a valuable cargo, and is reported to have seven feet of water in the hold. Steam-tugs have gone to her assistance. The passengers were taken off, and have returned here.

The schooner *Garland*, from New-York, Capt. KEEN, was wrecked in Chesapeake Bay, off Poplar Island, during the gale of Saturday night, and sank in three fathoms water. One of the crew, named BARDON, of Philadelphia, was drowned. The Captain was rescued after being in the rigging eight hours. There was no insurance on the vessel.

The British ship *Union*, for Liverpool, cleared to-day with a cargo valued at over $150,000. The British brig *Edith*, for Montevideo, and the British schooner [illegible], for Porto Rico, also cleared. A large fleet of vessels, both foreign and coastwise, [illegible].

Prize Fight Near Milford, Conn.—A General Row Among the Roughs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

A disgraceful prize fight took place to-day near Milford Junction depot, on the New-York road, between RACE BALSTER, of Washington, D. C., and WILL WARBURTON, of Hartford. One hundred and fifty roughs went down from this city. On the way down part of them refused to pay fare, and the train was stopped until some gamblers on board made up the sum required.

The parties fought five rounds when BOLSTER's friends claimed that WARBURTON struck a foul blow. A dispute ensued which resulted in both sides breaking into the ring, when a general fight took place, in which numerous parties were roughly handled.

After the fight was over a number of roughs went over to the Village of Milford and behaved in a most lawless manner. Squads of police were sent over from this city and Bridgeport to protect the railroad trains and secure some of the rowdies.

New-York State Homeopathic Society.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Homeopathic Society commenced its annual session here to-day. The principal feature of to-day's proceedings was the adoption of a preamble and resolution denouncing as false and wilfully slanderous, the reported remarks of Dr. WILLARD PARKER, at a meeting of the Old School Medical Society, to the effect that in April last the Homeopathic Dispensary did apply to the Metropolitan Board of Health for representation, claiming they could save eighty or ninety per cent. of cholera cases; that they were a large, wealthy, and influential class of citizens, and desired a separate hospital, where they would be free from the surveillance of the Allopathic Inspectors; that it was decided to give them separate wards in each hospital, and finally they challenged the Allopathists to trial in genuine cases of cholera, but they failed to make an appearance. The resolutions say that Dr. PARKER was reported in the *Tribune* as making these allegations; that they believe he made them, and that they are without any foundation in fact.

At the session this evening the President delivered his annual address.

Inauguration at Louisville of a Bust of President Lincoln.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Col. A. P. HENRY's marble bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was inaugurated to-day at the Academy of Music. The hall was densely crowded by a select audience, with a large proportion of ladies. Gov. BRAMLETTE presided, and gave an account of the life of the sculptor, a native of Kentucky. Afterward he unveiled the bust, which elicited the approbation of the audience as a work of art. Ex-Attorney-General SPEED was introduced and delivered an address, which was one of the happiest efforts in his life. His eulogy of the martyred President was appropriate, impressive and at times sublime, and was received with unbounded admiration. Gens. THOMAS and DAVIS followed, with a few appropriate remarks. The band played dirges at intervals. Subsequently the bust was removed to the Custom-house building and placed permanently on a pedestal at the westerly end of the law library, the United States escort firing eastward.

A Meteor Seen at San Francisco—California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

A large and beautiful meteor was observed by many persons at 5:15 P. M. yesterday. Owing to the sunshine the size could not be closely defined. The telegraph reports that the same meteor was seen in Gilroy and Watsonville, accompanied with a tremendous noise and a heavy ground shock.

An active movement in Candles, resulting in the concentration of 20,000 boxes, in first hands, has advanced the price ½c.@1c. ℔ pound.

Flour is in fair demand and market is unchanged. Choice shipping wheat $1 60 ℔ cwt.

Mining stocks were quoted to-day as follows: Savage, 1800; Crown Point, 950; Yellow Jacket, 795; Ophir, 200; Belcher, 130.

Legal tenders, 74.

Fire at Rutland.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Richardson's block, on Centre-street, occupied by SHATTUCK & CAMPBELL, boot and shoe dealers, J. B. MCKIBBIN, millinery goods, FAY & Co., clothiers, and FENN & TUTTLE, druggists, was destroyed by fire last night; most of the goods were removed. The loss is about $8,000. The insurance $5,000.

High Water and Loss of Life in Vermont.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says that while the river was so blockaded with ice at West Hartford, Vt., yesterday, the water rose as high as the second story window of Mr. WILLIAMSON's Hotel. The eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAMSON, the proprietor of the hotel, was drowned while trying to escape to the depot.

Army Matters at Fort Laramie.

FORT LARAMIE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Capt. SOKALSKIE, Second United States Cavalry, died at this post last night. He served on Gen. STEELE's staff during the rebellion.

Col. CARRINGTON's wound is better, but he is not yet able to travel.

Col. PATRICK, Indian Agent, has established a reservation four miles from here, and has now eighty lodges of Indians on it, and more are coming.

Colored Suffrage in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Senate passed the Colored Suffrage Bill to second reading, refusing to strike out the clause prohibiting negroes from sitting on Juries or holding office. It will probably be passed to a final reading to-morrow.

Conviction of a Murderer in Pennsylvania.

DOYLESTOWN, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

ALBERT TEUFEL, the murderer of Capt. JOSEPH WILEY, on the Delaware Canal, in November last, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree.

The House of Mercy, New-York.

"The House of Mercy" needs more room for its work. It is now obliged to refuse admission to persons who offer themselves. This ought not to be. The Midnight Mission, too, will multiply candidates for a place in that refuge. They need a wing, or rather, they need a new substantial edifice, which will probably cost $60,000. If the "whole world" is too little to accept in exchange for a soul lost, what shall we give to save hundreds of immortal souls? Answer, ye men and women of wealth!

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop, &c.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1867.

Correction.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
FORMERLY JEWS HOSPITAL, NO. 138 WEST
TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of the 8th inst., you say in the report of the Metropolitan Board of Health on prostitution:

In the Jews Hospital twenty-two women had been treated during the year 1866, who had disease communicated to them by their husbands.

In justice to the institution please correct the above, as my report runs entirely different, saying:

Twenty-two cases of venereal disease were treated during that year.

By order of the Directors.

D. S. TELLOR, House Physician.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Arrangements have been concluded to run the steamship *Great Eastern* between New-York and Brest during the Paris Exposition. She will be under the command of Sir JAMES ANDERSON, whose long and successful experience as an ocean navigator is calculated to impart to passengers a sense of safety and comfort. The number of berths has been reduced from 4,000 to 3,000, in addition to which there are 400 sofas and abundant space in the staterooms. There will be a large smoking-room on deck. The *Great Eastern* will take but one class of passengers, all enjoying first-class accommodations—the same cabin and the same table—the only difference of price being due to the location and to the size of the staterooms. The single fare is $100 in gold, for berths in large rooms containing eight berths, similar to the sleeping rooms in the Hudson River boats. The *Great Eastern* will leave Liverpool on the 20th of next month, and will sail from New-York for Brest on the 9th of April. Special trains will run regularly between Paris and Brest in connection with the *Great Eastern*.

A KIND WORD.—On Saturday the Librarian of the New-York Port Society had his attention attracted to a seaman who was [illegible] in the corner. He accosted him and found that, though his appearance indicated intelligence and [illegible], he was now so far at sea in his ideas that he neither knew where he was, nor how he came there, and was evidently on the verge of delirium tremens. The Librarian drew out from him that he had once been a California miner, and had spent $37,000 in rum. Low as he had fallen he was not beyond the reach of sympathy, and touched by the interest manifested in him he went away promising to come back the next day and sign the pledge. He failed to keep the appointment, but yesterday entered the reading-room, and inquiring for the pastor, put his name to the pledge, and then united with the clergyman in a prayer that it might be the stepping-stone to a higher life. "That man," said he, pointing to the Librarian, "is the first who, for a long time, has spoken a kind word to me."

THE FARMERS' CLUB.—The Farmers' Club met yesterday at the rooms of the American Institute. A number of inventions for facilitating the labors of the field and farm were exhibited, and an interesting paper on the selection of breeding stock was read, followed by a lively conversation on fruit and fruit trees. Mr. PARDO read a poem written by Mr. BURGESS, an octogenarian, which afforded much pleasure to the members of the Club who were present to hear it. It was proposed to have a trial of the comparative merits of different descriptions of hay-forks on Friday, the 1st of March. This proposition being agreed to, the barn of Mr. JOSIAH MACY, in Westchester County, was named for the place of competition. The New-Haven Railroad, stopping at Rye Station, will convey all interested there. Prizes will be given for the best and second best forks.

THE PROPOSED BARGE OFFICE.—The Surveyor of the Port, Mr. WAKEMAN, has received from the State authorities a deed of conveyance of the right of the State to the lands under water at the Battery, on which to erect, at the expense of the Government, a revenue barge office. When the Common Council shall have made a transfer, the United States authorities will proceed with the filling in of the place to the outer line of the Battery, and, as soon as possible, build the new edifice, which will be ornamental as well as useful.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of HENRY STEINBERGER, whose suicide was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. The evidence in the case proved the deceased to have been of intemperate habits, and that he had been for some time out of employment. On Monday he came home intoxicated and cut his throat from ear to ear, expiring in a few moments. A verdict in accordance with these facts was recorded.

BALL OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIAL CLUB.—The second annual ball of the New-England Social Club came off last evening at Jones' Assembly Rooms, Broadway, and was in every respect a decided success. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and was enjoyed by about 250 couples until an early hour this morning. The present officers of this popular Society are: W. W. CULVER, President; F. A. RAY, Secretary; J. G. FOX, Treasurer.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—GEO. VOGT, a sailor employed on the bark *Olders*, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, was seriously injured by a case of goods falling upon him, while it was being hoisted from the wharf into the vessel's hold. He was removed to the City Hospital.

DR. HEBBARD ON PHYSIOLOGY.—In accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted at Dr. HEBBARD's last lecture in his late course, he will repeat his lectures at the Cooper Institute, commencing to-morrow evening.

LECTURE.—The next lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by Prof. GUYOT, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, this evening. His subject is "The Science of Nature and its Moral Teachings."

HENRY WARD BEECHER will speak this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, upon "National Affairs."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN POLICE AFFAIRS.—PATRICK WALSH, the keeper of a liquor-saloon in Fulton-avenue, corner of Navy-street, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, on the charge of betraying the affections of a girl 19 years of age, named ELIZA GAULT, residing at No. 4 Park-avenue. He was held to bail in $1,000 to answer on the 28th inst. The accused was examined on a more serious charge before Justice CORNWELL, a few days ago, upon the complaint of the same girl, but as the evidence failed to implicate him, the case was dismissed....Four men named HENRY KARCHER, CHRISTOPHER SPROWLE, WALTER GOODMAN and WM. ARBT were brought before Justice MOREHOUSE yesterday for drunkenness. It appears they had been riding on a cart and driving furiously down Myrtle-avenue, came in contact with the curb-stone at the corner of Houston-street, where the party was thrown into the street. An officer of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, judging that they were more drunk than hurt, had them carried to the Station-house. The Justice fined them $11 50 each.

FEMALE SNEAK THIEVES.—A young woman named ELLEN KANE was discovered in the house of Mrs. HINMAN, No. 154 Livingston-street, on Monday afternoon, as supposed for the purpose of lifting whatever she could find of sufficient value to carry off. Having supplied herself with lunch at the closet in the basement, she proceeded up stairs where she was detected by the landlady, who caused her arrest. Nothing had been stolen. The accused was taken before Justice BUCKLEY and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Another young female, calling herself ELIZA J. FAULKNER, entered the house of Mr. ESPENSCHIED, No. 5 Willow-street, on the afternoon of the same day, and being detected was given in charge of the Police. Her real name appears to be BUTLER, but she is also known by the names of Long and Lee. On being taken to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house a gold watch was discovered in the lining of her muff. She was committed for a hearing.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A CADET AT WEST POINT.—Hon. JOHN W. HUNTER, of the Third Congressional District, (Brooklyn,) has the appointment of a cadet to the West Point Academy; and in order to give all those eligible to the position an opportunity, has selected Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS and Dr. J. S. THORNE, a committee to examine all applicants as to their fitness. All boys between the ages of 17 and 21, residing in the district, and having the requisite qualifications, can apply by letter to the Committee, directed to the Mayor's office, Brooklyn. The qualifications required are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and a knowledge of the history of the United States. The applicant must also be in a physically sound condition.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of a new church edifice to be located in Middle-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Gowanus, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Monday afternoon. It is to be erected for the German Protestant Church of which Rev. J. A. REIDSENBACH, is Pastor. An address appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by the Pastor, (in German,) and Rev. Mr. HUBBLE, of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached an effective sermon in English. The congregation present was numerous, consisting mostly of Germans.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. REILLY, residing at No. 232 Court-street, while riding in a Greenwood car, noticed two young men who sat beside her acting in a suspicious manner. On reaching the corner of Court and State streets the men left the car, and Mrs. REILLY about the same time missed her pocket-book, containing $29. She at once followed them, and overtaking one, seized him by the wrist and compelled him to give up his ill-gotten treasure. She then let him go. The other fellow escaped.

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place last evening. Mr. E. D. BARKER, the Chairman, presided. After the usual devotional exercises, the names of two hundred candidates for membership were reported, and, on motion, admitted to membership. Mr. ELIHU ROOT, of New-York, then read an essay on "Christianized Ambition," which elicited a pleasant discussion, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE KINGS COUNTY ARMY AND NAVY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association was held last evening at the new Court-house, and in the absence of the Chairman, Col. C. H. PIERSON presided. The matter of considering the establishment of a home for the disabled soldiers and seamen of Kings County was discussed, but no definite action was taken. The subject will probably be disposed of at the next regular meeting.

FIRE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning a small frame building at the foot of Richards-street, occupied by RICHARD O'BRIEN, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000; insured in the Liverpool Company for half the amount.

THE EXCISE LAW.—HENRY BRESON was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday for selling beer without a license. This being the second offence, the examination of the case was adjourned until Friday.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, Feb. 13.—Nos. 21, 22, 26, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 37, 17, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51, 13, 32.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONVICTED OF BIGAMY.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, a German woman, named MINA SCHULTZ, a resident of Hoboken, was tried on an indictment for bigamy. The prosecution proved that in the year 1842 the defendant was married to PETER SCHULTZ, in the City of New-York, and that after living together [illegible] years they separated. Mrs. SCHULTZ moved to Hoboken, and after a lapse of about five years, she was married to AUGUSTUS FREDERICK HENRY SMITH, with whom she has since lived. The counsel for defence did not deny the second marriage, but claimed that defendant, having a paper of separation, thought she had a right to contract a second marriage. Counsel claimed that this was a case of blackmailing, and offered to prove that about fifteen months since, SCHULTZ commenced legal proceedings against defendant, which she settled by paying him the sum of $2,000; that he had spent this money and resorted to the same means for the purpose of obtaining more, but had failed. Justice BEDLE said that evidence of this character could not affect the case, but that it could be stated to the Court as a mitigating circumstance, if found guilty. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Mrs. SCHULTZ gave bonds to appear for sentence.

NEW-JERSEY BREVITIES.—At Cookstown, Burlington County, a few days since, a girl named HANNAH DUMPHY gave birth to an illegitimate child, and immediately destroyed its life by stamping it and piercing its head with a stick....The coming season at Atlantic City will be characterized by an addition of not less than twenty new buildings to those already provided for the accommodation of guests......A party of people who were celebrating the marriage of a young couple at the house No. 42 Monroe-street, Newark, got into a fight early yesterday morning, during which one of the women got her arm broken......Mayor PEDDIE, of Newark, was serenaded on Monday evening by over 250 of his employes, male and female......Col. NATHANIEL MOTT, a prominent citizen of Morris County, died at his residence in Rockaway on Saturday last......A blooded horse, stolen from Princeton ten years since, has just been recovered in Newark, the animal having been found before a butcher's cart.

RIOT AT A BALL.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a gang of some fifteen ruffians, known as the Sixth Ward "Raiders," visited a ball given at the house of WM. DECKER, No. 95 Mercer-street, Newark, and created a disturbance which finally resulted in a regular riot—tumblers, windows and chairs being broken and several of the male attendants badly beaten. Among those injured was a Mr. SCHINEWOLF, who was cut on the head by a blow from a chair, and his wife received a severe gash in the forehead by a blow from a tumbler in the hands of one of the ruffians. Officers VAN CLIEF, MILLER and DWYER came to the rescue, and succeeded in arresting JOHN OFFINGER, ANDREW LEONARD and WM. COSTELLO, the others making their escape by jumping through a rear window. Yesterday the ruffians were taken before Justice MILLER and fined $15 each.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday afternoon a young man named HERMAN TOFFE, was tried on an indictment charging him with having embezzled thirty ounces of gold clippings worth $360 from his employers, WARREN & SPADONE, manufacturing jewelers in Jersey City. The Jury after a brief absence rendered a verdict of not guilty. In the case of THOMAS W. MAIRES, Inspector of Registry, tried for misdemeanor for—as is alleged—entering the names of illegal voters on the registry, the Jury came in at 2 P. M. yesterday, after being out twenty-two hours and were discharged. They stood six for conviction to six for acquittal, the same as they first retired to the jury room.

THE TRIAL OF MR. NOYES FOR ARSON.—The trial of Ex-Alderman NOYES, charged with setting fire to his factory, was continued yesterday in the Essex County Court. Six witnesses, who were in the employ of defendant, testified mainly as to the manner in which the business of the establishment was conducted, the amount of stock on the premises, and the condition of the fire when they arrived there. Mr. MCCARTER opened for the defence yesterday afternoon, and proposed to prove that SCHNEIDER was not at work in the establishment at the time of night he asserts having seen Mr. NOYES making motions with the oil-can, as if sprinkling the contents, but that he left the place before 6 o'clock. The case will probably go to the Jury to-day.

THE FIRE AT ORANGE.—The splendid edifice which was destroyed by fire at Orange on Sunday morning was the property of Mr. HECKER, of the firm of HECKER & BROTHERS, flour merchants, of New-York. The residence, which was to cost $70,000, was nearly completed, the plumbing work having all been finished, and, to prevent any conflagration, the shavings made by the carpenters each day were carefully collected together and burned outside. Insurance to the amount of $30,000 had been effected, which covers about half the loss.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. NOAH KENDALL, a well-known physician, keeping a drug-store at No. 327 Broad-street, Newark, was taken suddenly ill at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, and died in a few minutes. Dr. LEHLBACK held a *post-mortem* examination upon the body of deceased, and found that death had been caused by an enlargement and softening of the heart.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—A lot of heavy siege guns, muskets, equipments and other materials of a warlike nature, arrived in Jersey City *via* the Erie Railroad, on Monday afternoon, and yesterday were being shipped from the Long Dock for some foreign parts, supposed to be one of the South American Republics.

The Best Sewing-Machine.

Mrs. HENRY SHERMAN, Elgin, Ill., writes: I have had my machine in use nearly three years; and it gives perfect satisfaction. On account of its simplicity, quietness and ready adaptation to the various kinds of family sewing, I always recommend the Willcox & Gibbs, as the BEST SEWING-MACHINE for family use.—*Advertisement.*

An agreeable surprise took place at the establishment of WM. VALLEAU, Jr., & Co., manufacturers of gold leaf, No. 10 Walker-st., New-York City, on the evening of Feb. 11, 1867. The occasion was caused by the presentation by the employes of a set of resolutions, engrossed and beautifully framed in black walnut and gold, to Mr. WILLIAM VALLEAU, Jr., Esq. Appropriate speeches were made, after which songs and dancing was the order of the evening, which all hands participated in with much pleasure; also partaking of a bountiful supply of eatables, &c., winding up in the small hours of the morning, every one having passed a social time.—*Advertisement.*

Never Failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s
Winter Soap.

Recommended for Chapped Hands and for general Toilet use during Cold Weather. It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

It is Well to Get Clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

Why is pleasure produced by the fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like a row in your neighbor's garret?

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

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The Amazon.

Prof. Agassiz second lecture on the Amazon, the wonderful features of the valley, tributary rivers, forty miles wide; the luxuriant vegetation, immense varieties of valuable timber, fruits, cocoa, chocolate, &c., enormous wealth of the country awaiting commerce. Printed in full in THE TRIBUNE. Price 5 cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

The New Tweed Sewing-machines are now attracting universal attention at their new store, No. 613 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report*, at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machines,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

VAN VECHTEN—BETTS.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New-York City, by Rev. Frederick B. Van Kleeck, RICHARD VAN VECHTEN, of New-York City, to Miss MIRIAM R. BETTS, of London, England.

London News, Philadelphia and Western papers please copy.

DIED.

CARMAN.—At Florence, on Monday, Jan. 21, MARY, wife of Richard F. Carman.

ESCOBAR.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, on board the steamship *Golden Gate*, from Aspinwall, Mr. ANDRES ESCOBAR, of New-Granada.

Panama papers please copy.

DUTCH.—At his residence in Bethlehem, Penn., on Monday, Feb. 4, at the age of 79 years, GEORGE DUTCH, formerly a well-known merchant and ship-owner of New-York.

Boston and Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 11, MARY HIGGINS, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Third Presbyterian Church, Broad-st., on Wednesday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KLINGER.—At the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock A. M., CARLOS KLINGER, of Quito Ecuador, in the 24th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av. and 2d-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Panama papers please copy.

KIRNIER.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, suddenly, at his residence, corner of 127th and 5th-av., JOHN M. KIRNIER, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MCJIMSEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, ROBERT MCJIMSEY, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 18 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

MCKEWAN.—On Monday, Feb. 11, JOHN CARLISLE, son of John P. and Jeannie Taylor McKewan, aged 2 years, 7 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 433 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

MUNDY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, MARGARET JANE, wife of Wm. N. Mundy, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the York-st. Methodist Church, Jersey City. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

POTTER.—In Augusta, Ga., suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 11, WILLIAM F. POTTER, of Utica, N. Y.

RICHARDS.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARY A. RICHARDS, wife of Richard H. Richards, deceased, aged 74 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 28 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, after a brief illness, in the 78th year of his age, WILLIAM SCOTT, a native of Hawick, Scotland, and for more than fifty-four years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 224 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 P. M. on Friday, 15th inst. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THURSTON.—On Monday morning, Feb. 11, at his late residence, Mr. JOSEPH THURSTON.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Richard Lathers, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. The cars leave New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M.

VANDERPOOL.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, WILLIE H., son of Wm. H. and Rebecca Vanderpool, aged 1 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 54 Barrow-st.

WETMORE.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, FANNIE M., daughter of F. G. and Julia E. Wetmore, in the 8th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITLOCK.—On Monday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, ELIZA P. WHITLOCK, daughter of the late Sydney B. Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the house of James Phyfe, No. 123 West 39th-st., on Thursday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 118.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, aged about forty-five years, slim built, light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, with sandy moustache and goatee; dressed as follows: black felt hat, black frock coat, gray vest, black mixed pants. Found on the person the following articles: one pocket-book, containing twenty-nine cents; one box of percussion caps, a lot of lead bullets, by his side and old double-barreled pistol; nothing about his person by which he could be recognized. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombasines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries, druggists and general dealers.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES.—Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE O. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
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MORTIMER & DEBOST,
HAVE REMOVED TO
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FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
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HUMORS! HUMORS! WHAT ARE HUMORS? All the poisonous humors arise from scrofula, which has corrupted the blood; these generate countless chronic diseases, the direst afflictions of humanity. Nature's Sovereign Remedials promptly eradicate every taint of these diseases. Explanatory circulars, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

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PER AUSTRALASIAN.—THE WORLD OF Fashion, Dickens' All the Year Round, Sunday Magazine, Good Words, Chambers's Journal and London Society, English edition, (not reprints,) just received and for sale at BRENTANO'S, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

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Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
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5-20 Regist'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

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The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia. The Winters last about six weeks, and stock can be kept on the range the year through. For particulars respecting lands address Col. A. ALBERT, Land Agent at St. Louis, Mo.

This Company has recently been merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., having a land grant of $5,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these Bonds.

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JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DESIRABLE SECURITIES AT AUCTION,
BY J. DRAYTON FORD,
BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
Will be sold by order of the President and Directors of the Elmore Mutual Insurance Company, of Charleston, at the north of the old Custom-house, in the City of Charleston, South Carolina, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., without any manner of reserve or limitation, the following valuable securities:
$39,500 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY'S 6 PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
$16,000 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, FIRST MORTGAGE, SECOND LIEN.
$500 SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BOND, redeemable 1868.
$12,000 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
$5,000 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 7 PER CENT. STOCK.
$3,500 CITY OF CHARLESTON 6 PER CENT. STOCK, interest semi-annually.
$210 CITY OF CHARLESTON 6 PER CENT. STOCK, interest quarterly.
$3,555 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COUPONS, State Guarantee.
$2,240 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COUPONS, FIRST MORTGAGE, SECOND LIEN.
$2,180 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUPONS.
$97 50 SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COUPONS.
☞ Shareholders of the Elmore Insurance Company who may purchase any of the above securities, can have their presumptive interests in the assets of the Company credited in settlement, if they so desire.
J. DRAYTON FORD,
No. 40 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES O. BELL,

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 31, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 133, 524, 144, 207, 569, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.
The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, prox., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st January to the morning of 20th February.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE BANKER'S SAFES with Burglar-proof Box inside and combination lock; nearly new; cost $1,050. Inquire at No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 10.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
• GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 18 WALL-STREET.
TYLER, WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.
ORDERS FOR
THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., CHICAGO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Feb. 22, 1867, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bid will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
New-York, Feb. 12, 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.
An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburg, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866		2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,470,346 41
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at		141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank		434,207 81
Total amount of Assets		$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST., (ROOM NO. 42,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a committee of three to act in concert with the Board in devising a plan for division of the lands among the stockholders.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS. Also, Insurance Stocks and other Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIXTY 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

A MEMBER OF THE OPEN BOARD OF Brokers desires a situation with some well established Stock and Commission House to buy and sell stocks; understands the banking business, having had six years' experience; references first-class. Address, stating particulars, THOMAS R. BROWNE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Howard Insurance Company, of New-York, for a new certificate for three shares of its capital stock, in place of certificate No. 1,477 of said Company, standing in the name of William J. Roe, lost. J. P. CLARK, Attorney.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

[illegible]
SCHEDULES OF [illegible] will now be received [illegible]
E. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

$28,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to [illegible] WIGHT & SON, Lawyers, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	119,727 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$319,727 32

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JAS. HARRISON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 9 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	[illegible]
LIABILITIES	[illegible]

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 4, 1867.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, instant.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 6, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1867.
TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.
F. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 159 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... [illegible]
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1867.
No. 67 Wall-st.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED saddlery hardware house, doing a business of $150,000 per annum in Pittsburgh, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. "A rare chance." For full particulars, call on F. G. SPENCER, No. 50 Beekman-st., and B. CLINTON, Esq., of Clinton & Hughes, No. 56 Reade-st., where terms and price will be made known.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $4,000 AS equal partner, in a lucrative manufacturing business; one who will be satisfied with a fair profit; good reference given and required. Address W. C., Box No. 156 Times Office.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, GROCERY store, stock, fixtures, &c., &c., for sale at WILLIAM ORLAND'S, Main-st., Astoria, L. I.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 34 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,129 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

THE FEMALE'S FRIEND IS REED.—Diseases of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 29 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases; consultations and letters confidential; advice gratis; patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free; send for it and escape imposition; electricity scientifically applied; open till 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—see Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 5 Beach-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the broadest dozens of most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 25 cents, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
New-York, [illegible], 1867.
The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] tons of their fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, [illegible].
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions, [illegible] at the Company's Coal, [illegible] to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms: [illegible] cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale.
GEORGE A. HOYT, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB, LATELY EXHIBITED BY A. CADART, ESQ., MANAGER, AT THE DERBY GALLERY IN THIS CITY.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., the valuable collection of pictures exhibited at the Derby Gallery, and removed for convenience of sale, comprising works contributed by the following leading and distinguished artists of the French Etching Club, viz.:
Edouard Frere,
C. Troyon,
E. Fichel,
R. Menard,
E. Lambinet,
J. Noel,
Ide L. Escosura,
C. E. Jacqué,
G. Pesrus,
F. Chiffart,
Verlat,
A. Lefevre,
P. L. Levay,
Gustave Doré,
F. Ziem,
Dorenmüller,
J. A. Walters,
J. Zamacois,
J. Tissot,
A. F. Montfallet,
E. S. Bondin,
A. F. Constantier,
A. R. Viron,
F. L. J. Moormans,
F. C. Daubigny,
Neivenburys,
N. Diaz,
J. P. [illegible],
J. Stevens,
S. Baron,
T. Frere,
A. M. Guillerman,
P. Scignac,
H. Merle,
Ary Scheffer,
Vanelovan,
E. Delacroix,
A. Rosser,
A. Potemont,
and others of equal distinction. The above are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, and are particularly worthy of examination. Catalogues can be obtained at the Gallery and at the office of the auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:
About 200 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 78 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 18 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
300 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
500 wooden boxes.
About 750 cavalry saddles, 700 bridles, 8,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,300 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms, cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:
Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.
Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & Co., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE 2D-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.
ON 2D-AV.—6 beautiful lots, on the west side, commencing at southwest corner of 111th-st., each 25.2½x100.
ON 110TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av., 25x half block. 110th-st. is graded, paved, curbed and guttered, and has gas and Croton in.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 13, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
4,180 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
900 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Union*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 North River:
FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.
800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
CORPORATION SALE
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at Corporation Yard, 16th-av. and Little 12th-st., at 12 o'clock M., and immediately thereafter at the Corporation Yard foot of Rivington-st., East River, property consisting in part of rosewood logs and other lumber; wagons, sleighs, iron safe, &c., &c. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property on Houston, Allen, Madison and Scammel sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executors of Samuel Griffing, deceased.
HOUSTON-ST.—The five-story brick house and store and lot of land on the southerly side of Houston-st., 93 feet west of Allen-st., and known as No. 157 Houston-st. Lot 25x73.9.
ALLEN-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot on the westerly side of Allen-st., 125 feet north of Stanton-st., and known as No. 195 Allen-st. Lot 25x75.
MADISON-ST.—The two lots of land, with the four-story brick house, and two-story and attic brick house and frame houses thereon, situate on the southerly side of Madison-st., and known as Nos. 364 and 366 Madison-st. Lots together 50x94.
SCAMMEL-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on the easterly side of Scammel-st., next to the corner of Monroe-st., and known as Nos. 38 and 38½ Scammel-st. Lot 27x25.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST Houston and Charlton sts., and lots on 9th-av. and 5th-st. at auction.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST HOUSTON-ST.—Three brick houses and lots, Nos. 215, 217 and 219, between Varick and Bedford sts., each 20 by 100. Trinity Church lease.
CHARLTON-ST.—Two-story brick house and lot No. 78, between Hudson and Varick sts., 25 by 100. Trinity Church lease.
5TH-ST.—Two fine lots, north side, 275 feet west of 1st-av.
9TH-AV.—One lot, east side, 50.5 feet north of 98th-st.
6TH-AV.—Four-story brick building, No. 447, southwest corner 27th-st.; two-thirds on mortgage.
For maps and terms apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 10 three-story brick houses and lots, as follows: Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st., having high stoops, with brown-stone basements. Also, Nos. 21, 22, 25 and 27 9th-av. No. 21 is a valuable corner store, doing a large business. This property is in the Ninth Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market, and is desirable as an investment. Maps can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 22d-st., near 5th-av. HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 33 West 22d-st., containing all modern improvements. Size of lot 24 ft. 11 in. x98 ft. 9 in.; size of house 24 ft. 11 1-3 in. x60 ft. Sale positive. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or of W. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., in Classon-av., first house southeast of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, rosewood Stodart piano, parlor suite, large pier mirrors, two rosewood and marble-top secretary bookcases, paintings, lace curtains, chamber and dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, carpets, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 M., at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing, Navy-yard, New-York,
50,000 POUNDS PRESERVED MEATS.
By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS AT AUCTION.—BLEECKER & DENISON will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Six full lots north side of 68th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PRESERVED MEATS AT AUCTION.
[illegible] by order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
50,000 POUNDS PRESERVED MEATS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM, PEARL AND BAXTER STS.—[illegible] Bolmer, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The valuable property situated on the [illegible] corner of Pearl and Chatham sts., and known as Nos. [illegible] Chatham, and Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Pearl-st., [illegible] the property adjoining on the east of the Pearl-st. property, fronting on Baxter-st., and known as No. 6 Baxter. This property has a front on Chatham-st. of 29 feet 5 inches, on Pearl-st. of 114 feet, on Baxter-st. of 25 feet. The depth on the easterly side is about [illegible] feet, and on the northerly line from Pearl to Baxter-st. about [illegible] feet. This is one of the most valuable properties now offering in the market, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Dacotah, south of latitude 44 degrees and west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.
The Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for excavating said tunnel at three different sections of that work.
This tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain to the town of North Adams.
The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the railroad 3,500 feet, 2,400 feet of which consists of an opening of about ten cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about seventeen cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1,100 feet being heading, now measuring upon an average four cubic yards per running foot, to be enlarged to the full section, making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.
A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.
The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft, of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot, extends 1,100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing seventeen yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.
The *Central Shaft*, of an elliptical form, twenty-seven by fifteen feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1,030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9,000 cubic yards.
All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.
Buildings, machinery and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.
Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's office, North Adams, Mass.; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 10, No. 19 Exchange-st., Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.
JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER, } Commissioners.
CHARLES HUDSON,
BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $550, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M j.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES,
DIMITIES,
JACQUARDS,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES,
SHADES, &c.,
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
No. [illegible] BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—WE OFFER, UNDER cost, OUR REMAINING IMPORTED GOODS.
HATS FROM $5.
CLOAKS FROM $20.
MMES. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO. de Paris.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dk'fs, Collars, Bonnets, &c., new style skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible] SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED [illegible] cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, [illegible] with unexceptionable [illegible] at the [illegible] Agency, No. 18 Court-st. (A. A. Low's building,) opposite City Hall, Brooklyn; patronized by our first families.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable [illegible] wages; no objection to the country; [illegible] Can be seen at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, washing and ironing; has no objection to do the laundry work in a small private family; good City reference; can be had from her last place. Call at No. 204 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A strong young woman; understands her business perfectly; is a first-rate bread, pie and biscuit maker; [illegible]; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; would like to live together; [illegible] good City reference, and are fully competent to fill their places. Can be seen at No. 69 West [illegible]-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do light chamberwork and sew, or would take care of children and sew; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 East 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW LADY that is just breaking up her own home, and has a boy 8 years old; she understands all kinds of housework and family sewing; wages not so much an object as a good home; can operate on a sewing-machine. Apply for three days at No. 433 West 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, capable girl to do cooking and general housework; is neat and industrious, excellent washer and ironer, and willing and trustworthy; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking, and part of the washing and ironing, of a private family; is a good cook and a first-rate baker, and perfectly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a competent Protestant woman; can take the entire care from birth; is also a good seamstress. Best of City reference. Apply to No. 400 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as seamstress; would do some chamberwork; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 47 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a young widow lady of education and refinement; where there are children preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,713 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good reference and no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 90 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 49th-st. Can do all kinds of embroidery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as competent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; would go to the country; good reference. Address Mrs. B., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, to go by the day or month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 49 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do part of the washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 204 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, houseworkers of all nations, City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, meat and pastry, in a French or American private family, boarding-house or hotel; best of recommendations. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; City reference. Call or address for two days No. 314 1st-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen at No. 183 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, 16 years of age, to do chamberwork or waiting, or make herself generally useful. Call at No. 209 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; is a good baker; will assist with the washing if required; good City references. Call for two days, No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a Protestant girl; none but a first-class family need inquire; the advertiser understands dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 113½ 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; would not object to the care of children; can get good references. Call for two days, at No. 49 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation to take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at her present employer's, for two days, No. 8 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 403 4th-av. Ring the upper bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as waitress in a small private family; best of all City reference given. Apply at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY woman to take care of a baby and do plain sewing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; an infant baby preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 383 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Address No. 98 East 12th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY'S MAID, Protestant; understands hairdressing, &c.; best City reference. Apply, for this day, at the house of her present employer, No. 49 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman; has no objection to assist with the washing. Inquire at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to cook and assist with the washing. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference given. Apply at 45 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 14 years of age, to take care of a child. Apply at No. 252 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, who can give good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 219 West 16th-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY SPEAKING good English as housekeeper for a hotel or in a store, a German cook and her husband as waiter, a French coachman, a first-class French lady's maid, a French man cook, a French Protestant nurse, a very young French lady speaking pure English as saleswoman in a store, and a French pastry-man want situations. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. [illegible] 11th-av., near 9th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR AND SEAMstress, can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, wishes to go out by the day or week, having a sewing-machine of her own; best of references. Call at No. 402 2d-av., near 30th-st., first floor, back room.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, trustworthy and honest woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait or travel with a lady; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at No. 72 East 21st-st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker wishes to go out by the day or week; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine, also on Wheeler & Wilson's. Can be seen over the shoe-store, No. 290 3d-av.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE WORK in a few private families by the day or week; can cut and fit; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, if required. Address No. [illegible]

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, &c., can be suited promptly at the Large Employment Institute, No. 105 6th-av., between [illegible].

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands his business; [illegible]; has good City reference. Call or address J. F., for two days, at No. 229 West 47th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Scotchman [illegible]; is capable of taking the full charge of a gentleman's place; is a good grape grower; has good references. Address F. A., at Henderson & Fleming's, Seedmen, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Frenchman and his wife; the man as coachman, assist in gardening and to make himself useful around the house; the woman as first-class cook; best of City reference given; the country preferred. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single young man of long experience in the culture of graperies, green-house, hot-house and all kinds of vegetables. Address THOS. LYNCH, care of E. B. Strange, Esq., Hastings Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age as porter in a wholesale or retail store, or would make himself generally useful in any kind of business; is not afraid of work and will be satisfied with a small compensation to begin with. Address W. E. C., Station G, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place, or the laying out and improving of a new place; is married, with small family; reference given to prove character and capability. Address M. R. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can be hired for $30 per month; can milk, and is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address J. BURNS, Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; understands both; the wife can do general housework; both willing to make themselves generally useful; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN LATELY arrived, a situation as coachman in a first-class private family; can produce the best of reference. Address, for two days, H. YOUNG, No. 100 West 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of long experience in landscape gardening; also the cultivation of greenhouse plants; hot and cold graperies; seven years' reference from his last place. Address GARDENER, No. 574 11th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young Protestant German; understands greenhouse and grapery; a very careful driver in the country and City; has the best of reference from last employers. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN a situation as vegetable gardener, and to take care of horses and stock; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR butler, (lately from the old country,) in a gentleman's family; lived with the highest families in England; understands his business well. Call or address W. C. B., No. 132 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman, &c., gardener, &c., milk, farm, or make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and can produce first-rate testimonials; City or country. Address C. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good careful driver; satisfactory reference. Address J. McK., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man of experience; best of reference given. Can be seen, or address left, at the drug-store corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a single Englishman, 18 years in this country; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in City or country, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address T. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION by a competent and reliable young man; best of references. Address C. C. B., Box No. 104 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom in a private family; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN (single) as gardener; understands all its branches and is not afraid of working. Can be seen at HENDERSON & FLEMING'S seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or salesman in a woolen commission house. Salary no particular object. Address W. H. E., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; has good references. Apply at No. 284 East 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE A SHORT distance from the City, the man to take the care of a small place, a horse and drive and make himself generally useful, his wife to do the general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer and good baker. A line directed to A. A., Box No. 170 Times Office, for three days, with references, will be attended to. Wages not over $25 per month.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a farm of 50 acres, either on shares or for wages, within 20 miles of New-York City and one mile of a market; one understanding market gardening on a large scale preferred. Address, with references, by letter, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON OF GOOD position and of high respectability to solicit subscriptions to the stock of a first-class manufacturing company, about to be started in this City; stock mostly taken and works nearly finished. Address Box No. 368 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—A MAN THOroughly experienced and steady, who can give the best references; first-rate men only may address Box 4,675 New-York Post-office, stating age and references.

WANTED—A FEW LADY AGENTS TO CANvass for *Woman's Work in the Civil War*, by L. P. BROCKET. Address, E. K. WILLIAMS, No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

NURSE WANTED.—A COMPETENT NURSE, with good recommendations, may apply for a situation at No. 96 Madison-av., before one o'clock to-day (Wednesday.)

$15 PER DAY SURE.—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our patent white wire clothes lines. For terms, address AMERICAN WIRE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHWICK & WHEELOCK, for the transaction of a general boot and shoe business, at Nos. 54 and 56 White-st.
H. C. SOUTHWICK,
Late Hall, Southwick & Co.
A. D. WHEELOCK,
Late Bell, Wheelock & Co.
New-York, Feb. 4, 1867. R. R. GRAVES, Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of T. D. WITHERELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HENRY MILLER, Jr., retiring from the firm.
The continuing partners are authorized to liquidate all outstanding affairs of the late firm.
T. D. WITHERELL, Sr.,
HENRY MILLER, Jr.,
T. D. WITHERELL, Jr.

No. 152 BOWERY, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 1, 1867.
ISRAEL A. CROMWELL AND THOMAS S. ROBINSON have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CROMWELL & ROBINSON, and will continue the clothing business as heretofore conducted by Cromwell & Greis.
I. A. CROMWELL,
T. A. ROBINSON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased, dated the 21st day of January, 1867, I will sell at public auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, on the 13th day of February, 1867, a lease of the premises No. 13 East Houston-st., consisting of a three-story, basement and attic brick house, situated on the southerly side of Houston-st., between Broadway and Crosby streets, now occupied as an ale and chop-house, and known as the "Office," said lot being about twenty-five feet front and rear by about eighty feet in depth.
Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1867.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 28th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 15th day of May, 1866, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One close quarter coach, all in good order; one barouche, one brett, and one hansom dog cart, very light two-seat wagon, with pole and shafts; also, top and no-top buggy wagons, used by a private family leaving the City. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 21 East 12th-st.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—15 HANDS, [illegible] years old, dark bay, with long tail; is in perfect order; has always been used for ladies' saddle and phaeton; a child can drive him. Price $150. H. A. DARRIN, No. 1 State-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BUGGIES.—THREE NEW TOP-BUGGIES. HARness, also a good work-horse, sold at a bargain; stable, corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st.

HORSES BOARDED BY DAY, WEEK or month; also, fine horses and carriages for sale at stables, corner 5th-av. and 44th-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

PRICES REDUCED PRIOR TO REMOVAL.—Furniture of every description, looking-glasses, mattresses, &c., parlor and chamber suites at cost. E. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND ADRIFT, FEB. 9.—TWO FLOAT stages and a flat boat. The owner can have the same by applying to PAUL CORNELL, Jr., at Quarantine, S. I., and paying charges.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC to Havre, [illegible] from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO ... [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI ... Sumner ... [illegible]
FULTON ... [illegible]
MERRIMAC ... Sice ... [illegible]
ARAGO ... Gadsden ... Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI ... Sumner ... Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS ... $120
SECOND-CLASS ... 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

O. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO WILL SAIL from Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M., precisely.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS ... SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Capt. HARRINGTON ... SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE ... SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING ... SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN ... SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN ... SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HIBERNIA, MUNRO ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH ... SATURDAY, March 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Feb. 16
KANGAROO ... WEDNESDAY ... Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Feb. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY ... Mar. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $150
Second Cabin Passage ... 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA ... Feb. 13
PALMYRA ... Feb. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest: $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 28 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY ... Feb. 25 | MONDAY ... March 25
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

MORRO CASTLE ... ADAMS ... SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE ... GREENE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA ... BARTON ... SATURDAY, Mar. 2

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 85 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.

The splendid steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Receiving freight now.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 2.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer [illegible] SATURDAY, March 30; first ship from [illegible] SATURDAY, April 20, taking [illegible] at the lowest rates. Full particulars, [illegible] prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to HILLER & CO., No. [illegible]

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at [illegible] o'clock, M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].

EXCURSION TICKETS, OUT AND HOMEWARD.

First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $[illegible].

To be followed by the
WESTERN METROPOLIS ... March [illegible]
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER ... April [illegible]

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July [illegible].

For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

DIRECT TO FRANCE.

The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer.

Leaving	Leaving
Liverpool March 20.	New-York Tuesday, April 9.
Brest Saturday, April 27.	New-York Thursday, May 16.
Brest Tuesday, June 4.	New-York Saturday, June 22.
Brest Thursday, July 11.	New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, [illegible]	New-York Thursday, Sept. [illegible]
Brest Tuesday, Oct. [illegible]	New-York Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
Brest Thursday, [illegible]	New-York Tuesday, [illegible]

Taking first-class passengers only, at the following rates: $160, $125 and $[illegible], payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $[illegible] for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, [illegible] per cent. less than regular rates. Tickets for the round voyage will be issued either here or in Paris, at a reduction of $[illegible] from the above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has established a special agent, who will, without charge, secure apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.

For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as above.

FEB. 1—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. BURTON.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

FEB. 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 11th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, March 9,

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $242 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

Steamship "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR:

Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana," P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, [illegible] BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. [illegible] East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connection.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

CHANGE OF PIER.

The steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE will, in future, receive and deliver cargo at Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., instead of Pier No. 26, as heretofore. N. L. McCREADY, No. 36 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Feb. 23.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELLERSLIE, THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the north shore of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone Landing, twelve miles from New-York.

Water front on the East River about 600 feet; lawn, gardens and orchard 12 acres; pasture, and woodland 13 acres; in all about 25 acres; great variety of fruit and fine natural and ornamental forest; private lane, a mile long.

Mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; piazzas on front and rear; large carriage-house and barn; farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings; ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order.

Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing, fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York.

Terms liberal. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. Apply to JOHN CRYDER, No. 40 Pine-st., or to STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS, same building.

AT PRIVATE SALE BY D. R. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st., a large number of first-class and medium-priced houses, some with immediate possession. Particulars and printed list at the office. Owners wishing to sell or rent their property solicited to send particulars.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages, and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY, the elegant country residence and farm of the late [illegible], situated 1½ miles from the Morristown Depot, containing about 75 acres. The mansion-house on these premises is very large and imposing, built in the most substantial and expensive manner; with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a farm-house, extensive barns, carriage-house, green and grape-houses, ice-house (filled), and all other necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvement, containing an excellent orchard and fruit trees of every variety. [illegible] beautiful and extensive landscape. [illegible] for the elegance, the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON.—Mansion large, all modern improvements, in perfect order, and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement. Greenhouses and graperies. The outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about [illegible] acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, graveled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed. One of the few places of its class for sale in this choice location, with the furniture, farming and garden utensils. Immediate possession will be given, and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or [illegible], No. 421 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York, containing about [illegible] acres under high cultivation. The main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, brick house, brick barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house contains 20 rooms, hot and cold water, gas and all modern improvements, a large quantity of best fruit; situated on east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., and within 45 minutes of City; will be sold furnished, if desired. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE and four acres of ground on Raritan River, one mile from depot, at New-Brunswick, for sale; house contains 14 rooms, on high ground; beautiful view of river and mountains; fine selection of fruit and ornamental trees; also fine farm of [illegible] acres, large buildings, nearly new, large orchard; one mile from New-Brunswick. SMITH & HARDENBERG, No. 57 Cedar-st.

BAKERY AND STABLE FOR SALE—At Fordham, near the railroad depot, with a first-class oven, necessary fixtures and established custom. Any person understanding the business can derive a sure support. Inquire of Mr. JOHN B. BRIGGS, near the premises, or of Mr. WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 105 East 13th-st., New-York City.

A HANDSOME CORNER HOUSE ON Lexington-av. and 28th-st., four stories, brown-stone front, for sale; house 20 feet by about 55; also corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; extra lot in rear of Bond-st. for sale, near Broadway, a house and stable, lot extra depth and stable on an alley in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,322, New-York City.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—Beautifully located at No. 271 Lexington-av., near 38th-st.; nearly new; has all modern improvements, and elaborately frescoed in encaustic throughout; the new and first-class furniture can be had if wanted. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE IN East 35th-st., No. 158, near 3d-av.; brown-stone front, English basement, three stories, with porte cochere and stable in the rear, for five horses, all fitted up in the best manner. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, with modern improvements, No. 126 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. Also, the three-story brick dwelling-house, west side of Bedford-av., third door south of Putnam-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of DAVID THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—One mile south of depot; contains 40 acres in good cultivation, well fenced; has a good house, suitable outbuildings; churches and good schools convenient; price reasonable; terms easy. Inquire of S. DAVIS, on the premises, or of G. W. DAVIS, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant country seat at Peekskill, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson; house has all the modern improvements; about 35 acres of land, with suitable outbuildings. For particulars apply to DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, 30 Beekman-st., N. Y.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG Island, convenient to the City; 10½ acres of exceedingly rich and highly cultivated land; 2,400 choice dwarf fruit trees, mostly pears; brick house and frame barn, nearly new, in perfect order. Price, $16,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3 [illegible] Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF ONE HUNDRED and sixty-two (162) acres at Queens, (late Brushville) Long Island, fifteen miles from New-York, with good house and outbuildings. For further particulars and price apply to ALLIGER BROTHERS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house; immediate possession; $15,000; three-quarters may remain on mortgage; very fine neighborhood. Apply on the premises, No. 112 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES 25 FEET WIDE on 42d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; all the improvements, $40,000 each; also, three on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $25,000; each all brown-stone fronts. J. S. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE—ON THE HIGH GROUND AT BOILING Spring, N. J., a new country house, 10 rooms, 15 lots of land—$10,000; more land can be had; Erie Railway, 33 minutes from New-York. GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, second floor, New-York.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTLY situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 93 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 273 Lexington-av., full size and finely situated on Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, PRICE $29,000, four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 230 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply on the premises from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in West 21st-st., opposite Seminary-square, between 9th and 10th avs. Price $22,000. Apply to COOLIDGE & YOUNG, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs., four stories, brown-stone, perfect order; price $15,000 cash. House adjoining sold for $20,000. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front house for sale in 39th-st., near 5th-av., four stories high and 25x55, with or without furniture. No agents need apply. Address F., Box No. 2,332.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, barn, three acres of land; seventeen miles of City; five minutes' walk of depot. JOHN M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTATE ON THE Hudson in Dutchess County; price $60,000; directly on the water. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 35TH and 36th sts., a four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL, COSY HOUSES with all improvements, in various parts of the City. H. McKENNA, 10 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., No. 40 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 234 [illegible], west side, between 27th and 28th sts.; lot 25 feet by 125. Inquire of DAVID THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on [illegible]-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. M. STYLES, HOUSES NO. 53 West 52d-st., No. 107 East 55th-st., partly furnished; several other houses. Apply at No. [illegible] West 52d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTHwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or No. 107 4th-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN building No. 169 Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane. Apply to WILLIAM HODGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BOND-ST., three-story and attic, with offices in rear. Apply at No. 116 Centre-st., up stairs, between 11 and 1.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 61 WHITE-ST.; 25x100 feet. Inquire of Mr. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st., before 12 M.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING-st., 25x200 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL MANSION.—ELEGANT extra-sized house and lot for sale, (nearly new,) on [illegible]-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BARGAINS IN TENEMENT houses.
One substantial three-story on [illegible]
One substantial on [illegible]
One substantial on [illegible]
One substantial on [illegible]
One substantial on 6th-av.
J. P. WILLIAMS, No. 442 5th-av., and between 12 and 2 at No. 76 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.—50 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises, JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. [illegible] 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTTAGE AND about one acre of ground, at Bronxville, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, ¼ of a mile from Harlem Railroad station; school and church near; there is a stable on the premises; communication by Harlem Railroad seven times daily; possession 1st April; terms satisfactory. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A comfortable three-story and basement house, with extension, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, convenient to Atlantic-st. Ferry; hot and cold water and gas on all floors; two bathrooms and laundry; house heated by furnace. Apply, between 12 and 4, to T. DUNSCOMB, No. 150 Front-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale at Plainfield; location unsurpassed; large lot; abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery and ornamental trees; house modern style, rooms and convenient; gas throughout, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; price $10,000. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS W. JACKSON, No. 118 Warren-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—In a pleasant and healthy location, 14 miles from New-York, a commodious and comfortable cottage, with 14 rooms; ten acres of land, diversified with lawn, meadow, grove and stream; fruit, flowers and shrubbery; a delightful place for children. Price $12,000. Apply to J. S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 17 Sussex-place, Jersey City; three stories, basement and sub-cellar, with modern improvements, in complete order; size of house, 26x45, with an extension; lot 25x100. Apply to WM. HARNEY, real-estate agent, corner Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT AND commodious country residence in the central part of the village of Westport, Conn., 47 miles from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad; will be sold cheap, if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. H. PHELPS, or M. S. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence of easy access to either the New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroad depots; house large and convenient, heated by steam; has gas, water, &c.; [illegible]. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—TWO NEW houses; modern improvement, near station; fine views, excellent neighborhood; one a gothic cottage, 10 rooms, ¼ acre, $[illegible]; the other a large double house, 12 rooms, $15,000. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., before noon.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four stories and extension, 25x35x100, No. 8 Van Vorst Square, (No. 267 York-st.,) Jersey City, opposite the Park; one of the most elegant residences and the handsomest location in the city; terms easy; possession in April. Apply as above.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FINE TWO AND A half story residence, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance, (cheap;) others at Bloomfield and all parts of New-Jersey, Hudson River and Westchester County, $3,500 to $60,000 and upward.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-BUILT, CONvenient house, with five acres of land, well stocked with fruit, situated near a depot on the Erie Railroad, twenty minutes from the Hudson. Inquire of JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 160 William-st.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. FOR SALE—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of the 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for five years.

MULLER & WILKINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A small brick house, all improvements, neatly furnished, with stable, (accommodate four horses,) in the best part of Harlem, near 5th-av. Address COMFORT, Box No. 111 Times Office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN THIRTY-five minutes' walk of Broadway and Canal-st., a three-story brick house, in good order, with all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., New-York.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—A handsome residence, nearly five lots, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Bergen; $6,500, only part cash.

JOHN H. PLATT, Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—A model cottage residence in a first-class neighborhood; large garden, carriage house, &c.; possession immediate. Terms very easy. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot in South 9th-st., E. D., 26 feet wide. It has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. Also, two lots adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet. JOHN SILSBY, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE AND valuable brick factory, and machinery complete, now running, at Newark City, N. J. For full particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BASEMENT FRAME house, containing 13 rooms, sub-cellar, and the improvements; location fine. First house west of 5th-av., on 127th-st., Harlem.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A genteel modern house, well furnished and well situated in East 41st-st., will be sold for $10,000. Apply at No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 20, or at No. 212 East 41st-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND full lot, No. 210 Thompson-st.; also, a two-story house and full lot, No. 29 Amity-place. Property wanted for sale. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW, FIRST-class brown-stone house No. 3 East 54th-st. Apply to C. R. CROOK, No. 55 Bowery.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE 58TH-ST., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

ALL STYLES OF HOUSES FOR SALE by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE OF medium size located between 23d and 46th sts., between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 6,778, giving particulars in regard to size, location and price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood west of 4th-av., to cost about $8,000. Address J. R. S., Box No. 130 Times Office, with full particulars.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-st.—Parties desiring rooms will find very desirable accommodations at reduced rates for permanent Board. Transient board $3 per day.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

[illegible] P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-car attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9:45 A. M.—Way Train, daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 8:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:32 and 6:03 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 4:32 and 6:03 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.

Nos. [illegible] GRAND-ST., [illegible] feet, more or less, and lot in the rear known as No. [illegible] ELM-ST., [illegible] feet, more or less, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1867.

The lessee to erect a building to be approved by the lessors, and pay all taxes and assessments, and the first six months' rent in advance, with interest.

At the expiration of the lease, if no renewal is agreed upon, the lessor to pay the then estimated value of the building, not exceeding $[illegible].

Written offers are requested to be addressed to H. W. FORD, at the National Bank of the Republic, or No. 7 East 12th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED.
12th-st., near 6th-av., $4,000 per annum.
19th-st., near 5th-av., $[illegible] per month.
33d-st., near [illegible], $[illegible] per month.
35th-st., near [illegible], $[illegible] per month.
42d-st., near 5th-av., $[illegible] per annum.
44th-st., near [illegible], $[illegible] per month.
TO RENT—UNFURNISHED.
14th-st., near [illegible], $[illegible] per annum.
27th-st., near Lexington-av., $[illegible] per annum.
31st-st., near Madison-av., $[illegible] per annum.
33d-st., [illegible], $[illegible] per annum.
39th-st., near 5th-av., $4,500 per annum.
42d-st., near 5th-av., $2,500 per annum.
43d-st., near 6th-av., $[illegible] per annum.
79th-st., near Lexington-av., $1,000 per annum.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE FOLLOWING desirable houses:
5TH-AV.—Four-story H. S. brown-stone.
MADISON-AV.—Four-story H. S. brown-stone.
EAST 12TH-ST.—Four-story E. B. brown-stone.
WEST 27TH-ST.—Four-story H. S. brown-stone.
WEST [illegible]-ST.—Four-story H. S. brown-stone.
WEST [illegible]-ST.—Three-story H. S. brick.
UNIVERSITY-PLACE—Four-story H. S. brick.
For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—For six months from 1st of May, a three-story brick house, partially furnished if required, one hour and a half from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad and Staten Island Railroad; five trains daily each way on both roads. Also to let part of a farm-house, (ten rooms,) one mile from depot, at Woodbridge, N. J.; one hour and a half from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad. For particulars apply to THOS. B. MARSH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY furnished, to a small private family, from May 1, the three-story and basement brick house, No. [illegible] West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

The house is 20 by 56 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains a billiard-room, is in perfect order, and occupied by the owner. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Price, furnished, $350 per month.

Real estate agents need not apply.

T. J. HUSTED, No. 19 South-st.

TO RENT—FOR TWO YEARS AND POSSESSION given at once, at Roslyn Station, Long Island, a beautiful country place of 20 acres, with handsome frame house, filled in with brick; gardener's cottage, stable, barn, &c. The house is partially furnished and in good order; rent, $1,500 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM Broadway; first floor, basement and sub-basement. The store is about 40x100 feet, is new, very light and commodious, and in all respects one of the best stores between Chambers and Canal sts. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises to ALLEN BROTHERS, Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 37 West 20th-st., with three-story extension, in complete order, having all the modern improvements, and suitable for a large family. Can be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock. For permit apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET.—MRS. A. BOWLES, HAVING DEcided to retire from business, which has been established since 1830, will sell her stock of goods at a reduced price, and rent the store for a term of years, now occupied by her on west side of Broadway. Apply at No. 73 West 47th-st., before 12 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON A CROSS street on Murray Hill, an extra wide and deep first-class house, elegantly furnished, with grapery, extra lot and stable running from street to street; rent $1,000 per month, for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—NO. 214 Bowery; store 100 feet, with second and third story extension, all for business purposes; house in complete order, with all the improvements. Inquire in MOWBRAY'S dry goods store, No. 263 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 163 Washington-st.; 140 feet deep and well lighted; with or without steam power; the place is well situated for a first-class manufacturing business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON SQUARE, A GENteel three-story and attic house; it is furnished throughout, and will be rented from the first of March next to a private family only. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors of a large factory in Newark City, with power. For particulars inquire on premises, corner Sheffield and State, between 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 68 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 27x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, ON THE NORTH side of 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; possession March 1. Apply to Mr. VAN BRUNT, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let in the new building corner of Water and Pine-st. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR TWO years; rent, $350 per month; to private family only; no agents. Apply on premises, No. 92 Clinton-place, between 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 22D-ST.; UNfurnished house in 25th-st.; store No. 71 Pine-st.; offices No. 6 Bowling-green; lots in Newark and on Staten Island. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY seat recently occupied by T. N. [illegible], Esq., at Riverdale. Apply to T. W. LUDLOW, Jr., Yonkers.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR OF No. 100 William-st. Apply to WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 135 EAST 21st-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,000 per annum. W. W. DE FORREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 408 BROADWAY. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR ONE OR MORE years, at a reasonable rent (not above $1,500) a genteel and comfortable three-story and attic dwelling-house, in a good neighborhood, in the upper part of the City. Address, for one week, O., Box No. 751 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FRAME OR BRICK dwelling, located in Harlem, between 120th and 130th sts., and near 3d-av.; possession desired April 1; rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating particulars, BANKS, Box No. 1,843 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—CHAMBERS SUITABLE TO BE used for an Advertising Agency; must be front rooms and centrally located; possession wanted April 1. Address, with full particulars, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TO RENT, ON A TERM OF YEARS, a house in the country, with a few acres attached, and not more than one hour and a half from the City. Address Box No. 5,138 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL COTTAGE, pleasantly situated, within two hours of New-York, on a railroad and near a station. Address COTTAGE, Orange Post-office, New-Jersey.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH PRIVATE TABLE WANTed by a gentleman and wife. Two or three rooms connecting required. The advertiser would furnish and arrange for a year from May. Reference, accommodation and location must be first-class. Address T., Box No. 4,036 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY of fifteen in a private family, in the neighborhood of Bleecker-st., east of Broadway; is learning a trade, and will be absent during the day; price must be moderate. Address CLINTON, Box No. 121 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A QUIET family, with pleasant room, plainly furnished, where home comforts can be had; location west side, not above 30th-st.; best of reference furnished. Address, stating terms, HUDSON, care Box No. 6,140 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF SIX or eight persons for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, on a daily route, steamboat or rail. Address Box No. 4,022 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO BOARD with a private family in the neighborhood of 12th or 14th sts., between Broadway and 7th-av. Address O, Box No. 847 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE LARGE WELL-FURNISHED room for two gentlemen with full board, fire, gas, &c., in a respectable private family near Union-square; terms $20 to $25. Address T., Box No. 130 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 335 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, O. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT, AT $25.

THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

Be sure you get the genuine.

All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm.

Look out for bogus machines and infringers. Persons giving information of such will be rewarded.

Every Bartlett machine is warranted for ten years.

There is immediate opening for a few first-class agents. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee, Principal office, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., corner 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 606 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.

IMMENSE HIT

of the MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, entitled the

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,

WRITTEN BY
MR. JOHN
BROUGHAM,
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS
ESTABLISHMENT.

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, and SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS.

GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION, in which THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS are introduced, together with OVER TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. H. WHALLEY IN TWO PIECES,
BRIAN BOROIHME,
THE MAID OF ERIN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF W. H. WHALLEY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY, March 1, 1867.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA, MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the honor to announce that on the above-named date the NEW ACADEMY will be brilliantly inaugurated by a GRAND FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY G. STEBBINS,
H. A. JOHNSON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
N. H. WOLFE,
A. C. MUNSON,
G. G. HOWLAND,
W. B. BOND,
SHEPHERD GANDY,
WM. S. TRAVERS,
J. BOWERS LEE,
H. W. BREVOORT,
W. D. MORGAN,
GEO. AMORY,
PAUL J. FORBES,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
ROBT. L. CUTTING,
WM. CUTTING,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
EDWARD R. BELL,
P. C. SCHUYLER,
HENRY F. VAIL,
HENRY F. FEARING,
HENRY CLEWS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
J. W. CLENDENIN,
B. ROBINSON, Jr.,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
F. C. CUTTING, Jr.,
D. KINGSLAND.

All applications for tickets of admission must be made to some of the gentlemen of the Committee, or to the directors of the Academy of Music, who has established an office for the accommodation of such applicants at the music-store of Messrs. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway.

The orchestra, numbering ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS, will be under the direction of Messrs. CARL BERGMANN, ERNEST GRILL and C. S. GRAFULLA.

The suppers and refreshment department will be under the supervision of the well-known French restaurateur, Mons. CURET.

Tickets can now be obtained at the office of the Bal d'Opera, at the music-store of Messrs. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Admitting a lady and gentleman ... $10
Extra ladies' tickets ... 5

ITALIAN OPERA—FRENCH THEATRE.

A. L. MORA ... Director.
THIS EVENING, SECOND OPERA NIGHT.
LA TRAVIATA.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
SIGNORA GUIDITTA ALTIERI,
SIGNOR LEFRE,
SIGNOR FORTUNA.

The Chorus and Orchestra will be under the personal management and direction of Signor MORA.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15—THIRD OPERA NIGHT.

Tickets can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. O. Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., and at the French Theatre.

SATURDAY—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

REPETITION ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, of the comic drama entitled "OURS," with MR. LESTER WALLACK and the members of the company from WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK, being, on account of other arrangements, POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Night performances commence at 8 o'clock.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS,
nightly received with enthusiastic applause.
POSES PLASTIQUES,
LES TROIS ATHLETES,
HINDOO MIRACLES,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
AND ALL THE GREAT RIDERS
in elegant and diversified scenes of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP.
THE WONDERFUL PONY "PUNCH."
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS."
THE EDUCATED MULES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN ... Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
CROWDED HOUSES,
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE and COCOA NUT DANCE.
GEO. CHRISTY
continues to delight his many admirers in his great song of "Naughty, Naughty Girls."
Continued appearance of Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT, Comedian.
Second week of the greatest living Comedian, Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
GRIFFIN and CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS.
MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

Tickets 50c. Reserved seats $1. For sale 6 days in advance.

CARD.—Parties should secure their seats during the day at the Hall in order to avoid the rush in the evening at the door.

Great Consternation caused by "WE ARE HERE," "BUT NOT HERE;" Or PROTEUS. PROTEUS. PROTEUS.

Pronounced by the Press the greatest "SPECTACULAR ILLUSION" Ever presented to a New-York public.

NEW PROGRAMME. WITHOUT APPARATUS.

THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS and FLOATING HEAD—in consequence of the immense success will be continued.

MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Doors open at 1:30.

The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT AT IRVING HALL.

Under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services in aid of this Society:

MISS KELLOGG,
MME. GAZZANIGA,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
MISS McCULLOCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR MILLERI,
By permission of Mr. Maretzek.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, by permission of Mr. Bateman.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI, celebrated pianist.
SIGNOR ALBANO, Harpist,
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
and Full Orchestra.

Tickets $2. For sale at music-stores, hotels, &c.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

Suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, and first-class entertainments. The best ventilated Hall in the City. Apply on the premises.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—WEST 14TH-ST., near 6th-av. THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 8 P. M. First appearance of MME. LARMET. UN DUEL SOUS RICHELIEU, Drama in 3 acts. UN MARI BRULE, Vaudeville in 1 act. Ticket Office—Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Theatre Francais, 14th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 250 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship-keeper will show the vessel to any one wishing to inspect her.

The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NEVERSINK having resumed her trips, leaves Pier No. 37, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.

EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!

In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, [illegible], Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.

THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 5. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, after careful preparation, an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE, written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled

A DANGEROUS GAME.

The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Seller, and a SPLENDID CAST, including MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS E. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.

Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1867.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, &c.

TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle ... $1
Family Circle ... 50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers ... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.

THIS EVENING, the celebrated drama entitled the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, WITH ITS NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND AN UNPRECEDENTED CAST.

The managers take great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished comedienne and vocalist, LADY DON, who will make her first appearance on MONDAY, Feb. 18, in two of her favorite personations. Box book will be opened on WEDNESDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

Continued success of the season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Last representation most positively of Gounod's Grand Opera

FAUST, FAUST, FAUST, FAUST,
FAUST, FAUST, FAUST, FAUST.

HERMANS in his great original role of MEPHISTOPHELES; HIMMER as Faust; FREDERICI as Marguerite; JOHANNSEN as Siebel, with the entire cast and ensemble of its former excellent rendition complete.

THURSDAY EVENING—First time of Lortzing's famous Comic Opera of THE CZAR AND CARPENTER.

GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 75 cents admission to all seats, without extra charge for reserving in advance.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

DR. HEBBARD'S SECOND COURSE.

PECULIAR LECTURES ON PECULIAR THEMES

Commence THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1867.

Lecture I. George Peabody and Model Manhood.
II. Liebig's Soap-and-Water Civilization and Beautiful Women.
III. John Morrissey, Congress and Muscle.
IV. Henry Ward Beecher and Digestion.
V. Parlor and Kitchen Women, and Food and Drink.
VI. Wendell Phillips and Blood.
VII. Fred. Douglass, Parepa and the Lungs.
VIII. Andrew Johnson, Sir Isaac Newton and Brain.
IX. James Gordon Bennett, Anna E. Dickinson and the Special Senses.
X. John B. Gough and the Temperaments.
XI. Gen. Grant, Bravery and Success.

Admission 50 cents; tickets to the course $1.

OPERATIC NIGHT AT STEINWAY HALL.

FOURTEENTH POPULAR CONCERT.
L. F. HARRISON ... Director.
THIS WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.
Selections from the following Operas:
L'AFRICAINE, LA TRAVIATA,
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
FAUST, MARTHA, NORMA,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
ERNANI, PURITANI, TROVATORE,
FRA DIAVOLO, MARITANA,
DON GIOVANNI AND LURLINE,
by the following eminent artists:
MME. PAREPA, the celebrated Prima Donna,
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
MR. CARL ROSA, Violinist,
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist,
AND
MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8, GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE of Rossini's immortal Comic Opera, THE BARBER OF SAVILLE, (Il Barbiere di Siviglia,) with a cast never before equaled, including MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, FLEURY, GIORGIO RONCONI.

Reserved seats and tickets may be had at the box office of the Brooklyn Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Harwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.

CINDERLEON. DEMON DANCE. CINDERLEON.

In addition to a programme remarkable for the refreshing novelties presented, the new and screaming burlesque Opera, the TWO PRIMA DONNAS, THE ONLY LEON in TROVATORE, and EDWARD KELLY as the great director GROWL.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF, ESQ.,

Will give one of his CELEBRATED READINGS From BULWER AND SHERIDAN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, In the Reformed Dutch Church, West 21st-st., east of 6th-av., (Rev. A. R. Thompson's.)

Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Chas. Scribner & Co's, No. 654 Broadway, and at the door.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S EIGHTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.

Second appearance at these matinees of Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, the celebrated prima donna.

Mr. WOLFSOHN will, upon this occasion, repeat the Sonata Appassionata.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. HEBBARD lectures, to gentlemen only, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Origin of Life and the Laws of Hereditary Descent*, showing how the diseases of the fathers are "visited upon the children, down to the third and fourth generations." Splendidly illustrated with a large number of models, oil-paintings, preparations, &c., which must be seen to be appreciated. These are the most important lectures ever delivered in this City. Tickets 25 cents.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE Italian Society di Unione e Fratellanza, at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the Italian evening school, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Tickets $3 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

F. BERTHOUD, President.
A. L. SIMONA, Secretary.

N. B.—Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at No. 864 Broadway, and at the principal music stores.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—FREE LECTURE.—Prof. A. GUYOT lectures THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Subject—*Science of Nature and Its Moral Teachings.*

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for trustees and committees of this Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867. The polls will open at 3 and close at 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.

JIREH BULL, Rec. Sec.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Complete Destruction of Appleton's Old Building—Several other Buildings Seriously Damaged—Aggregate Losses $1,242,000—Three Policemen Injured.

About 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer FREAN, of the Sixth Precinct, was patrolling his post, he discovered flames issuing from the basement skylight of the four-story building Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, situate on the corner of Leonard-street, and occupied by S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. The alarm was quickly given, and the arrival of the firemen was prompt. The flames had, however, gained such headway that the efforts of those companies first arriving were without avail, and in an incredibly short space of time the entire building was filled with a fierce body of flames. From floor to floor the fiery element sprang with terrific velocity, and it was soon found impossible for any one to attempt an entrance; and, moreover, it was with the greatest difficulty that the leading hosemen could stand before the building. In an hour's time, after the discovery of the fire, the flames had completely enveloped the massive and isolated building, entirely hiding it from view.

The scene was a brilliant and imposing one; the streets appeared as light as noonday, and the faces of the rapidly increasing crowd were thrown into strong relief as they watched the progress of the flames. Despite the intense heat, the firemen succeeded in bringing a large number of streams to bear upon the building, sheltering themselves as best they might by doors and shutters. These streams, however, though powerful and steady, made but little impression upon the flames.

At 8 o'clock the fact became apparent that the entire building was doomed to destruction, and the attention of the firemen was turned to the adjoining buildings, in order to lessen the aggregate losses and prevent the spread of the fire. In this endeavor they were completely successful, and Messrs. E. S. JAFFRAY & Co., who occupy the building Nos. 350 and 352 Broadway, on the opposite lower corner of Leonard-street, escaped with a loss of about $50,000, which is the more remarkable from the fact that the fiercest heat from the Appleton building was on the Leonard-street front, and that wall fell toward the Jaffray building.

By 9 o'clock the fire was apparently at its height, and the roof fell in soon after with a terrific crash, carrying with it what remained of the floors. Soon after the north and east walls fell over on Leonard-street and on the buildings in the rear and fronting on Leonard-street, causing considerable damage to the latter. At the same time the flames on the Broadway front of the Appleton building were so intense that they melted the iron columns supporting the pavement and vault roofs and the entire fabric, which stood independent of the main building, fell in and left a fiery gulf between the street and the building. Every few minutes a portion of the remaining walls crumbled away piecemeal before the withering heat of the interior, until by 11 o'clock the once handsome and substantial edifice presented a woful spectacle of ruin and destruction. The Appleton building occupied the front of a small block, bounded by Broadway, Leonard-street and Catharine alley, and was considered by insurance companies as one of the safest risks in the City, on account of the easy access to it from these streets, and having a frontage of 40 feet on Broadway.

The fire, however, burned with such fury, and threw out so great a heat that it was impossible to save the property, for at one time it was so hot on the west side of Broadway that no person could stand there. On the south side of Catharine-alley is the large marble building owned by GEORGE BLISS, which is occupied by wholesale dry-goods stores. Mr. BLISS had recently put iron shutters on the alley side of his store, which probably saved it from destruction. On the north side of Leonard-street, the upper floors of E. S. JAFFRAY & Co's dry-goods house caught fire and nearly all the windows were burned, but the exertions of the firemen soon checked its progress.

The flames extended to Messrs. JAFFRAY's building but were speedily extinguished, and also to the building in rear of No. 338 Broadway, causing considerable damage. Beyond those two buildings the flames caused but little damage, the remaining losses being occasioned by the falling walls and by water.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The building Nos. 346 and 348 was four stories high, and built exclusively of brown stone. It was generally known as Appleton's old building, and was one of the familiar landmarks in ever changing Broadway. The entire building was occupied by S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., wholesale dealers in and importers of dry goods of all descriptions. Their loss on stock and fixtures is very heavy, the actual value of the former not being positively known, but variously estimated at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. From careful inquiry our reporter ascertained the loss of the firm to be not less than $900,000, upon which there are the following insurances:

Franklin, of Penn	$10,000	Hartford	$10,000
Long Island	5,000	Market of Hartford	5,000
Germania	5,000	International	5,000
Knickerbocker	5,000	Lenox	5,000
Nassau	5,000	Home, New-York	40,000
Metropolitan	10,000	Albany	5,000
City, New-York	10,000	Manhattan	15,000
Phenix	10,000	Connecticut, Hartf'd	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Jefferson	5,000
Guardian	5,000	Peter Cooper	5,000
Hanover	8,000	Niagara	10,000
Astor	2,500	Commercial	5,000
Sterling	5,000	St. Marks	5,000
Mechanics'	10,000	Howard	10,000
Norwich, Conn	5,000	Star	10,000
Commerce, N. Y	5,000	Resolute	5,000
Hoffman	5,000	Firemen's	5,000
American Exchange	10,000	Mercantile	5,000
Lamar	15,000	Empire City	10,000
Park	10,000	Firemen's Trust	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Eagle	5,000
Continental	20,000	Fulton	5,000
National	10,000	N. America, Hartf'd	5,000
Liverpool & London	45,000	Eagle	5,000
Washington	20,000	American	10,000
North America	10,000	Security	15,000
Phenix, Penn	5,000	New-York Ins	10,000
State of Penn	10,000	Atlantic	5,000
Ins. Co. of N. A	5,000	Phenix	15,000
Humboldt	10,000	Excelsior	10,000
Queen	25,000	N. British (London)	12,000
Atlantic	5,000	Ætna, New-York	10,000
Republic	10,000	Greenwich	5,000
People's	5,000	Capital City, Albany	5,000
Kings County	5,000	City of Hartford	10,000
Tradesmen's	5,000	Lafayette	5,000
Astor	5,000	Royal	25,000
Western (Buffalo)	10,000	Etna (Hartford)	27,500
Corn Exchange	10,000	Exchange	5,000
Baltic	10,000	Imp. and Traders	5,000
Long Island	5,000	Williamsburgh City	5,000
Arctic	15,000	Lamar	5,000
Standard	5,000	No. Amer. (Hartford)	5,000
Globe	10,000	Commerce, Albany	5,000
Mutual (Buffalo)	5,000	Merch., Hartford	10,000
Market	10,000	Atlantic, Providence	7,500
Broadway	5,000		
Albany City	10,000	Total	$840,000

Of the immense stock of goods stored throughout the building scarcely $1,000 worth could be removed, so rapid was the progress of the flames. We are informed that Messrs. CHITTENDEN & Co. refused, a few days ago, an offer of $100,000 for their lease on the building.

The building was owned by Messrs. APPLETON & Co., and was valued at $250,000, and is a total loss. The firm are insured for $145,000 in the following companies: North American, of New-York, $30,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $10,000; Equitable, of New-York, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; Lorillard, $10,000; Rutgers, $10,000; Standard, $10,000; New-York and Yonkers, $10,000; Globe, of Liverpool and London, $20,000; Brooklyn, $3,000; Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $500; Commercial, $5,000; Fulton, $5,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Relief, $5,000; Pacific, $5,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; and Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000. This building was one of the oldest on Broadway, and was formerly occupied as the Society Library, after which it passed into the possession of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., who occupied it as their book emporium. About six years ago they moved up to their present location, since which time it has been occupied on the upper floors by LONGSTREET, BRADFORD & Co., and subsequently by BRADFORD, WELLS & Co. Two years ago Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., who had occupied the first floor and basement, took possession of the upper floors, and were in full occupation at the time of the fire.

The five-story and basement building, Nos. 350 and 352 Broadway, is owned and occupied by E. S. JAFFRAY & Co., manufacturers and dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods and laces. They suffer a loss of $50,000 on premises and stock by both fire and water, and are insured as follows:

ON BUILDING.

Security	$7,500	New-York Fire	$10,000
Manhattan	10,000	Merchants	5,000
Resolute	2,500	Niagara	10,000
Arctic	5,000	Pacific	10,000
Corn Exchange	5,000	Tradesmen's	5,000
Firemen's	10,000	Franklin of Ohio	10,000
Clinton	10,000	Western Phenix, of Chicago	5,000
Royal	20,000	Home, of New-York	15,000
International	40,000	Continental	15,000
Greenwich	10,000		
State of Pennsylvania	10,000	Total	$215,000

ON STOCK.

Liverpool and London	
Farragut's	5,000
Metropolitan	5,000
Lamar	5,000
Phenix	10,000
Hibbard	5,000
Niagara	10,000
Brooklyn	7,500
Manhattan	10,000
Citizens'	10,000
Metropolitan	10,000
Lamar	5,000
Newark City	5,000
Mechanics', Fire	5,000
Newark Merchants'	5,000
Farmers', of Phil	5,000
Anthracite	5,000
Home	5,000
Equitable, Boston	10,000
Washington	10,000
Neptune	10,000
Franklin	10,000
City Fire	5,000
New-England	10,000
Equitable	10,000
Merchants'	10,000
Cleveland	5,000
State of New-Jersey	5,000
Sun	5,000
Enterprise, F. and M	15,000
Western	5,000
Peoples', Trenton	5,000
Merchants'	10,000
New-England	10,000
Montauk	10,000
Standard	10,000
Capital City	5,000
Firemen's Mutual	10,000
Hudson Mutual	5,000
Baltic	10,000
Yonkers	10,000
Franklin, of Philadelphia	15,000
Hope	10,000
Lenox	10,000
Grocers'	10,000
St. Nicholas	10,000
Hanover	5,000
Gallatin	5,000
Yonkers	5,000
Ætna, of Hartford	30,000
North American, of Hartford	10,000
Commercial	10,000
Lorillard	10,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000
Park	10,000
Germania	10,000
Union Mutual	10,000
New-Amsterdam	5,000
Equitable	5,000
Manhattan	5,000
Mercantile	10,000
Phenix	10,000
Long Island	10,000
Market	5,000
Peter Cooper	5,000
Firemen's Trust	10,000
Jefferson	10,000
Etna of Hartford	5,000
Republic	10,000
Corn Exchange	5,000
National	15,000
North American of Philadelphia	10,000
Atlantic	10,000
Republic	10,000
Equitable	10,000
Atlantic of Prov	10,000
City Fire	10,000
Merchants'	10,000
Charter Oak of Hartford, Conn	10,000
Metropolitan	5,000
New-England	5,000
Columbia	10,000
Boylston	15,000
State	5,000
Howard of Boston	5,000
Western Phenix	5,000
Central of Cincinnati	5,000
American	5,000
Ohio Valley	10,000
Security	10,000
Protection	5,000
People's	5,000
Humboldt	10,000
Arctic	10,000
Western	10,000
Beekman	5,000
Lafayette	10,000
Broadway	5,000
Home	15,000
Washington	15,000
Knickerbocker	5,000
Security	12,500
Philadelphia Mutual	10,000
Etna of New-York	10,000
Home of N.H	5,000
Clinton	5,000
Exchange	5,000
Globe	5,000
Astor	5,000
Yonkers	5,000
Broadway	5,000
Lorillard	10,000
Hamilton	5,000
Irving	5,000
Importers' and Traders	5,000
International	15,000
Phenix of New-York	10,000
Home	20,000
Metropolitan	10,000

N. Y. Central	$5,000
[illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	5,000
Lafayette	5,000
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	5,000
National	10,000
Howard	10,000
Merchants' and Mechanics'	10,000
Washington	10,000
Valley of Virginia	5,000
Associated	15,000
Maryland	10,000
Union	10,000
United States	10,000
Roger Williams	5,000
Equitable	10,000
Eureka, F. and M	10,000
Firemens'	10,000
Western	10,000
Mer. and Mar	5,000
Hoffman	5,000
N. Br. and Mer	15,000
Peoples', Maryland	5,000
Montreal	5,000

Mr. BIGELOW, the agent for a number of Eastern and New-England companies, also effected $125,000 insurance in the Eastern companies on the stock of Messrs. Jaffray & Co.

Astor	5,000
Importers' & Traders'	5,000
Greenwich	5,000
Boylston, Mass	10,000
North American, New-York	10,000
Lorillard	5,000
Western, of Buffalo	10,000
Exchange	5,000
Bowery	10,000
Williamsburgh City	10,000
Star	10,000
Market	10,000
Commercial	10,000
People's	5,000
Relief	10,000
Narragansett, of Providence, R. I	10,000
Sterling	5,000
United States	10,000
City	10,000
Nassau	5,000
Commonwealth	15,000
Hanover	5,000
Mechs' & Traders'	10,000
American Exchange	5,000
Washington	20,000
Hope of Providence	5,000
Albany City	5,000
Norwich of Conn	5,000
New-England	5,000
Am. Exchange	10,000
Security	10,000
Stuyvesant	5,000
Excelsior	10,000
Metropolitan	15,000
Eagle	10,000
Home of New-Hav'n	20,000
Albany	10,000
Philadelphia Fire & Life	10,000
Arctic	5,000
St. Mark's	5,000
Putnam	8,000
Hartford	15,000
Phenix	10,000
Springfield	10,000
Connecticut	5,000
Firemen's	10,000
Lumbermen's	10,000
Corn Exchange	5,000
Commercial of Providence	5,000
Gaspe of Providence	5,000
Merchants' Mutual	5,000
Firemen's Trust	5,000
Beekman	5,000
Resolute	2,500
Hope	5,000
New-Amsterdam	5,000
Stuyvesant	5,000
American	10,000
Mechanics'	5,000
Irving	5,000
Norwalk	5,000
Empire City	15,000
Fulton	5,000
Commercial	10,000
Kings County	5,000
Rutgers	5,000
Guardian	15,000
People's of Mass	10,000
Howard of Boston	10,000
Empire City	5,000
North America	5,000
Brooklyn	5,000
Lorillard	5,000
Advance	10,000
Lamar	5,000
Home	20,000
Citizens'	10,000
Continental	10,000
Phoenix	10,000
Manhattan	5,000
Gebhard	3,000
Resolute	10,000
Commercial Mutual	10,000
N. Y. Equitable	5,000
Total	$2,068,500

The Catharine-alley front portion of the rear building No. 338 Broadway, occupied by GEO. BLISS & Co., dealers in dry goods, was injured by fire and water to the extent of $400, and the stock is damaged about $600. Both losses are fully covered by insurance. The front building, No. 338, wholly escaped injury.

No. 104 Leonard-street was occupied in the basement by J. HOWE, barber, who sustains a loss of $1,000 by fire, water and the falling walls. The remainder of the building was occupied by J. B. BROWN as a restaurant, whose loss is about $3,000. Both these losses are covered by insurance. The building belongs to the Parsons estate, and the loss is estimated at $12,000, which is fully insured in City companies.

No. 106 Leonard-street is owned by J. B. BROWN and occupied by COLLINS & BROS., publishers and stationers, whose loss is roughly estimated at $20,000, being caused by the falling walls. Damage to building about $5,000; both covered by insurance.

The aggregate losses are as follows: CHITTENDEN & Co., $900,000; APPLETON & Co., $350,000; JAFFRAY & Co., $50,000; COLLINS & BROS., $20,000 Parsons estate, $12,000; J. B. BROWN, $8,000; J. HOWE, $1,000, and GEO. BLISS & Co., $1,000; total $1,242,000. The aggregate losses to the insurance companies are about $1,050,000.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

is yet unknown, nothing definite having been ascertained by the Fire Marshal. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the flames originated in the engine-room, situate in the vault under the Catharine alley corner, as that was the only part of the building having any fire about it. Capt. JOURDAN and Sergt. WALSH, of the Sixth Precinct, stood on the corner of Leonard and Broadway for nearly fifteen minutes, waiting for one of the patrolmen, and they saw no indication of fire. About five minutes after they left Officer FREAN on that post, he discovered smoke issuing from the basement skylight; ran down Leonard-street to the house of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 31, near the corner of Elm and Leonard streets, to give them the signal, but before he could do so the machine rolled out on still alarm. Although the members of this Company were rapid in their movements, and were successful in bringing a stream to bear in a very few minutes, the flames had gained too great a headway for them to check their progress.

THE FIREMEN AND POLICE

worked nobly and aided each other assiduously. All of the engine and truck companies lying below Canal-street, and a few of those situate above were present on the ground during the progress of the fire and seemed animated by the best of impulses in obeying the instructions and commands of Assistant Engineer JOSEPH L. PERLEY, who had the chief command, aided by Engineer ORR, in charge of the District in which the fire occurred. Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND received a severe injury at the Albany-street fire a fortnight ago, which incapacitates his active presence at fires. During the morning, however, he made his appearance in a carriage, but was requested by the Fire Commissioners to return home.

Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct Police, was present, and held the chief command of the force on the ground. The reserves from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-seventh Precincts Police, were present until a late hour, and kept the crowds at a respectful distance and out of danger. Roundsman MCDOWELL and Officers QUINLAN and RYAN, of the Sixth Precinct, were severely injured, the Roundsman more especially, by being struck by falling beams, bricks, and iron shutters. Roundsman MCDONNELL was conveyed to the City Hospital for treatment.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

In First-avenue.

At about 7:15 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the basement of the building No. 406 First-avenue, occupied as a bakery by GEORGE DICKETT. The flames were soon mastered by the firemen, so that Mr. DICKETT's loss will probably not exceed $50. Insured for $1,400 in the Manhattan Company. The building was damaged to the extent of about $150. Insured for $4,500 in the same Company. Fire-Marshal BAKER is under the impression that the place was set on fire by an incendiary.

In Mercer-street.

At 11 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a dark room on the fourth floor of the building, corner Mercer and Prince streets, commonly known as the St. Cloud's Hotel. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were soon on the ground, but fully an hour was occupied in extinguishing the flames. The furniture, bedding, &c., of the house was damaged to the extent of about $1,000, on which the proprietor, ROBERT RUSSELL has an insurance of $10,000.

The building is the property of THEODORE ALLEN, whose loss will probably amount to $2,500; insured for $25,000, in the New-Amsterdam and Lorrillard Companies of this City.

The origin of the fire is enveloped in a mystery, but is supposed by the Fire Marshal to be the work of an incendiary.

Sale of Curious Books.

In the stream of books constantly flowing over the counters of the eloquent auctioneers of this City, there is sometimes a sale of curiously interesting items. Such was that by LEAVITT & STREBEIGH on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th. It was a sort of hash, made up from odds and ends of libraries. Some of the books were "strictly miscellaneous," but among them were two or three singularly interesting lots. There were a number of the Massachusetts and Connecticut election sermons—an inconceivably dry and useless row of old pamphlets, and proportionately lovely to the old book collector; another lot of funeral and ordination sermons, some of them valuable; about thirty books from the library of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, mostly presentation copies, with the autographs of astoundingly unknown authors, such as Mr. BETHUNE, B. D. HASKELL, "and sich;" a remarkable series of over sixty publications within the rebel States during the war; and a number of what are by book collectors termed "*facetiæ*," which means simply, very often, nasty books in dead or foreign languages. The range of prices paid at this sale was from one cent to $22 per lot, and so great a fluctuation made it a lively business to watch events. We record a few items:

The one volume of the Connecticut Historical Society's Collections brought $2 50; three mathematical treatises of the President [illegible] venerable JEREMIAH DAY, one cent each; the famous pamphlet of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in which he confesses adultery in order to refute the charge of peculation, $4; Proceedings (not history) of the Hartford Convention, $3 50; three little treatises of INCREASE MATHER, $3 each; "Prince's Annals," $5 50; Part I. of "Rich's Bibliotheca Americana," $19, (after quite a fight;) the funeral sermons, at from five to fifty cents, except three, on Old Governor Brother Jonathan Trumbull and members of the family, which brought about $2 50 each; the election sermons at from 25 cents to $1 (Welstead's, Mass., 1751,) $1 50 (Eliot's, Mass., 1765, with autograph,) and $3 25 (Pres. Stiles', Conn., 1783, being his election oration at the peace, entitled "The United States Elevated to Glory and Honor." The Ordination Sermons went cheap. So did most of the Sigourney books. The rebel books brought tremendous prices, being extremely rare, and mostly entirely worthless. Little bits of pamphlets brought $1, $2, $3; Dr. Shepperson's "War Songs," $5 25; Margaret J. Preston's "Beechenbrook," $6; Miss or Mrs. Jordan's "Corinth and other Poems," (one of only five copies existing, Gen. TERRY having ordered all the rest burned,) $6 75; two odd numbers of *De Bow's Review*, $3 25; and a thin quarto pamphlet entitled *The Narrative of Col. David Fanning, 1775-1783, twenty-two dollars.* A lot of United States patent office reports, far more useful, brought but ten cents each. The *facetiæ* went almost as high as the rebel stuff, and was perhaps even more noxious. It is astonishing what prices people will pay for dirt. Among these were BEVERLAND's works and other writings, four little 16mo vols., $14; *Dulaure, des Divinités Génératrices*, $6 50; the famous indecent work of MIRABEAU, entitled *Erotiki Biblion*, $2 or $3. But SWEDENBORG's "Angelic Wisdom Concerning the Divine Providence," brought ten cents; and a number of entirely harmless novels at the extreme end of the sale, only ten or fifteen cents each. Such is life, which is often very odd at book sales.

THE FERRY INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday's Proceedings at Williamsburgh—Conclusion of the Testimony—Visit of the Commission to the Kings County Institutions.

The Legislative Commission resumed their investigation of ferry matters yesterday morning at Washington Hall, E. D.

Mr. WILLIAM WALL, who had not completed his statement when the Commission adjourned on Monday, was first called. Taking up his narrative at the point at which he left off on the previous day, he went on to say:

His company (the Roosevelt-street) bought from the South Eighth-street ferry a piece of property lying on either side of Eighth-street and on the river for $30,000, paid for in stock. When the amount of stock had increased by the purchase of ferries to $800,000, there was a surplus of boats, which the company sold for over $100,000. This course was continued until the capital stock of the company aggregated by similar purchases $1,000,000. The Eighth-street ferry was bought that it might be discontinued. The instructions to the pilots are to use all the care possible; to avoid collisions and be careful of ice. In one or two instances the pilots have been held responsible. A few days since a pilot was given the alternative of paying $100 fine for damages incurred by running hard against the dock or resigning; he took the latter course. Regarded the dock at Roosevelt-street as in a most miserable, dilapidated condition; the rack at the dock was broken down by the boat running against it; the pilot was discharged; an action has been brought against the Company for $10,000, and the other day a jury gave a verdict for $5,000 damages against the Company, caused by the pilot; their strict regulations were to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents; life preservers have been carried on the boats for the past year and a half; if a sufficient number of preservers were carried for the people one of the cabins would be required to carry them; five boats are run during the morning, four in day time; the boats carry an average of from fifteen to twenty teams; it takes some time to get them on and get them off, so that the boats could hardly be run oftener than every ten minutes; the orders to the agent are to run the boats as often and as regularly as he can with safety; regarded the complaints against the Company as frivolous, and thought they would not be made if the people understood the matter.

Q.—Don't you think many of these complaints might be remedied if the Company would try to remedy them and spend the money?

Mr. WALL—Well, yes, I do. [Cheers.] I would have four new boats built now if we had the money; the Company has paid to New-York $11,350 for ferry franchises; thought a boat leaves every five minutes on the Division-avenue ferry, and every ten minutes on the Grand-street ferry; the Company owning the ferry fifteen years ago, owned but five boats, consequently but four could be run, for boats are liable to get out of repair, even if new; property had not depreciated; thought it had doubled in value within ten years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thompson on the part of the citizens—The amount of the property owned by the Company is $1,000,000—$499,000 in boats and ferry-docks, and $501,000 in real estate; the Poillon Ferry had a franchise to run from James-slip to Bridge-street, and from the same place to North First-street; never knew that a ferry at North First-street had progressed further than to lease property there; for a good portion of the time but one boat has been run on the Division-avenue Ferry; the starting of the five boats on the Roosevelt-street Ferry commences at about seven o'clock.

Q.—Have you ever heard any complaints from your son Charles in reference to the running of the ferries? A.—Yes; he is a kind of a natural grumbler; he is a Copperhead, and would grumble at anything.

Q.—What is the price of stock? A.—About three months ago stock sold for 110.

Mr. Oakey—How do you account for the fact of the stock of a company not selling above par? A.—Well, I don't know; it has been done; [laughter;] stock at public auction has brought 150.

Witness stated with reference to the matter of life-preservers, that these had been placed on the boats about a year and a half ago; when the *Idaho* had been burned it was found that the preservers were placed inconveniently for the passengers; then the Company arranged to place them in the cabins, which caused some people to imagine that they had only been put on board at that time.

Mr. HENRY S. BELLOWS, on the part of the Greenpoint complainants, stated that the Ferry Company seemed to forget that Greenpoint was a growing place; requisites for a ferry are that the boats should be safe, comfortable and certain in time of running; there was no attempt at ventilating the boats; it was impossible for passengers to occupy the cabins even during the Winter; Mr. Gideon Knapp is Chairman of the Ferry Company; there is no regularity in running, no one knows when he will reach New-York; every complaint which has been submitted to the Committee during the progress of the investigation as to the safety of passengers applies with full force to the Greenpoint Ferry; the fare on that ferry is more than anywhere else on the whole river line; the Ferry Corporation are strong; they establish themselves on law and are perfectly lawless; the managers laugh at the complaints of the people, Mr. BELLOWS concluded by suggesting the appointment of a superintendent by the Legislature to take entire control of the ferries.

Mr. Gibson, a pilot on the Roosevelt-street Ferry, examined—The boats carry from fifteen to twenty pounds of steam; the boilers would bear over forty; at night, part of the time, the boats make forty-minute trips, at other times one-hour trips up till the morning hour; the pilots are instructed to do as little damage as possible to the boats; the pilots are experienced; some of the Union Ferry pilots have gone from this Company; the boats have as much power as any on the river; don't know that there has been any intentional delay in the slips; the past season the pilots have had discretionary power in running the boats; have not paid more consideration for the boats than the passengers; have shut off steam and drifted with the current, which was done not to get out of position for entering the dock; this occurs when a boat is in the slips.

By a Citizen—The pilots have all the steam necessary to make the trip as at present; think the *Superior* has sufficiently powerful engines; don't know that the Company measures or weighs the coal to the engineer; one boat lies out in the river for ten minutes while a boat is in the slip, on account of low tides, heavy teams and balky horses; larger boats might be run on the ferry; if longer slips were built, larger boats could be run.

Mr. Cheshire, an engineer, testified that he was Chief Engineer; the Company has thirteen boats, of which the *Superior, Idaho, Arizona* and *Commodore Barney* have new boilers; it was his duty to keep the boilers and machinery in repair; the boilers are in as good condition as it is possible for them to be in; the boilers are tested with a hydraulic pressure of 35 pounds; don't think the boats could be worked to a better advantage if there was more steam; the boats run as fast as they could be run; as much steam is generated as the boats require; the particular duty of witness was to attend to the repair of the boats—the boilers are not in a condition to require incessant repairs; the machinery on his boats do not need any more repairs than that on others; the boats are given all the coal the engineers demand; the instructions are to run the boats as often as possible.

Mr. J. F. Madden testified as to the time of running the boats; twenty-five minutes was required for witness to reach the South Seventh-street ferry; ten minutes from thence to the place where he was employed in New-York; the balance of the hour was generally consumed in crossing the ferry; at ebb tide the boats should run from slip to slip in five minutes.

Mr. Huntley, counsel for the Company testified that the average time for running in a fair tide was eight minutes; against the tide twelve minutes.

Mr. MADDEN—I had no reference to the mere running; lying in the slip is as great a grievance as lying in the river.

Capt. Cornelius Cole, a member of the Company, testified that he was on board the *Nebraska* when she met with one accident; the *Nebraska* sunk to her guards; in about three hours after being struck the boat had some three feet of water over her; don't think the boat could sink to the bottom; since the accident to the *Nebraska*, eight hundred bushels of cork has been placed on board the boats at each end.

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN brought up the question as to the boats running after inspection and certificates withheld. A local inspector was present, who stated that the United States had no control of the ferry-boats beyond the hull and boilers; it did not regulate the equipments.

At this stage there sprung up a lively questioning and counter-questioning on the part of representative citizens and the counsel for the Ferry Company, which the outside audience seemed to relish.

Mr. FLYNN—I would ask the counsel, Mr. HUNTLEY, if he did not attend a meeting of citizens called to protest against the management of ferries. [Applause.]

Mr. HUNTLEY—About fifteen years ago when a meeting was being held I dropped in. There were no citizens of influence or [illegible] there. It was composed of long-haired, [illegible]-cheeked, be-spectacled, spiritualistic individuals. Nobody of influence was there. [illegible] seemed to be excited by the reply. Mr. FLYNN has rather long hair, is not [illegible] about the cheeks and wears spectacles.]

Mr. FLYNN—Then you attended because you were of no importance.

Mr. HUNTLEY—I stated why I attended and why I left.

At the conclusion of this little bit of cross-fire Mr. GALLEY stated that he thought that the Commission had now obtained all the information they required. Further investigation would only lead to the accumulation of testimony. The investigation was then considered to be terminated.

THE COMMITTEE VISIT THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS AT FLATBUSH.

Invited by the Superintendents of the Poor, the Committee proceeded, after the Ferry Investigation, to visit the County Institutions at Flatbush. They were accompanied by Superintendents KERBY and MONTGOMERY, Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Coroners LYNCH and SMITH, and other prominent citizens of Brooklyn. They visited the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, and County Hospital, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the tour. Later in the afternoon the gentlemen partook of the hospitalities of Mr. KALBFLEISCH.

THE KENNEDY-CONNOLLY QUARREL.

Scene at the Yorkville Police Court Yesterday—First Conflict of Authority Under the New Order—Action of Justice Connolly in the Matter.

Yesterday afternoon the first test case growing out of the recent order from Superintendent KENNEDY, forbidding Police Officers to take persons arrested for violation of the Excise Law before Justice CONNOLLY, came up before that Magistrate at the Yorkville Court. Early in the afternoon Officer CASEY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested a man named JAMES DUNN, for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and in obedience to the direction of the Sergeant then in charge at the station-house, he conveyed the prisoner to the Yorkville Court. Arrived there he inquired who was presiding on the Bench, when he was informed that it was Justice KELLY's term, but that he was engaged elsewhere on important business, and would probably not return until a late hour in the afternoon. After securing his prisoner in the "box" the officer took his seat in the Court-room, to await the Judge's coming. In this he was doomed to a twofold disappointment. The hour of 4 o'clock had passed, and still the expected one had not arrived, and the propriety of closing the Court was under consideration by its *attachés*, when, to the surprise of all in attendance, who should enter the room but the "Big Judge," who, it appears, had consented to serve his associate in his emergency.

Upon taking his seat on the bench Justice CONNOLLY called for the prisoners. While disposing of a case of minor importance some person called the attention of the magistrate to Officer CASEY, who was beating a hasty retreat from the Court-room with his prisoner. The Judge ordered the officer to halt, and demanded of him by whose authority he dared to take a prisoner from the "box" without his permission or order. The officer replied that Sergt. DILKS, of the Court Squad, had released the prisoner, and that in obedience to orders from his superiors he was bound, finding Judge CONNOLLY on the Bench, to convey his prisoner elsewhere.

Sergeant DILKS was then called to the bar, when the Judge asked him by what right he presumed to release a prisoner who was at the time in the custody of this Court?

Sergeant DILKS—By authority from Superintendent KENNEDY. I am bound by his order to do as I have done.

Judge CONNOLLY—It is the law of the State of New-York that a prisoner when arrested, is to be conveyed at the earliest practicable moment before the nearest Magistrate, where he is entitled to a hearing upon the merits of his case, and I have yet to learn that a subordinate of mine has the right to suspend that law, or dictate to this Court or any other what should be its action in any case. I am aware that your Chief has issued an arbitrary semi-military order directing you and the officer who made this arrest to do as you have done, contrary to a plain provision of law. In view of this being the first case of the kind, I shall permit it to pass, but be assured the next time you take upon yourself without my directions to release a prisoner while he is in my custody as Magistrate, I will suspend you as an officer of this Court.

To the prisoner—I owe it to you to say that from this moment you are illegally detained, and that those who hold you against your will, refusing to allow you a hearing in the matter of the charge against you, by so doing lay themselves liable to a suit for damages for false imprisonment.

Officer CASEY then left the Court-room with his prisoner, bound for Police Headquarters.

GLACIERS UNDER THE TROPICS.

Lecture by Professor Louis Agassiz.

The third of the course of lectures by Professor AGASSIZ, under the auspices of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, was delivered at Cooper Institute last evening, a very large audience being present.

The Agent of the Society stated that complaint had been made that the Society had not kept faith with ticket-holders in regard to reserved seats. An evening paper had said that a large number of front seats had been reserved for school children, while their elders had been forced to take chairs at the back of the house. [Cheers and hisses.] The Society had not said that no seats would be reserved. [A Voice—"The Society did say so."] Before the lectures could be given a sum of $4,000 was necessary to be subscribed. The representatives of the schools then present had come forward and subscribed the whole amount, and it was for this reason, and for the purpose of having the school children all together, that seats had been reserved for them.

Prof. AGASSIZ was then introduced. He said that in his lecture on Monday evening, he had forgotten to say that the Valley of the Amazon was easily accessible by steamers from New-York, and that all the spices of the East, nutmegs, camphor, &c., were grown at Para and might be grown in the Amazon Valley. He then said that the subject of his lecture would be "Ancient Glaciers Under the Tropics." It was not long since the study of glaciers had been commenced. It was known that they were curious accumulations of snow and ice, but nothing more was thought about them. Now the study of the changes the glaciers had undergone, with the traces of the paths they had traversed, has satisfied philosophers that great changes have taken place on our globe in the matter of temperature. Once our globe was covered by ice as thick as that now in the Arctic regions. To trace the paths which glaciers have traversed we must become acquainted with glaciers as they now are. In regard to the statement that this globe had once been covered with ice, the lecturer said it was a point of the utmost importance, for if it could be shown that this was so the doctrine and theory of the transmutation of species at once fell to the ground. The lecturer then proceeded to describe glaciers and their composition. In regions where the temperature did not rise above 32° the snow never melted. In regions where the temperature was above that point the ice and snow would not accumulate. In this country the only region of glaciers is among the Rocky Mountains. In the tropics snow remains only at an elevation of 1,400 feet. In the Alps the snow line is 6,000 feet, yet on examination it would be found that there was no regularity in regard to this line. In some cases at elevations of 9,000 feet the snow is melted by the south winds. In Chamouny the snow remains at an elevation of 1,800 feet only, and in the Bernese Oberland at 3,000 feet. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the difference between ordinary ice and glacier ice. Common ice would be found to be stratified. An examination of icebergs showed very conclusively that they were formed of glacier ice, and not of frozen sea water. Glacier ice is granulated like pudding stone. In melting, common ice melts slowly, while glacier ice disappears almost instantly. Glacier ice permits the sun's rays to penetrate and disintegrate it. This explains the rapid manner in which icebergs disappear. In regard to the movement of glaciers, the Professor said that glaciers moved from the contraction and expansion caused by alternate freezing and thawing. A glacier is always moving, and at a constant rate, the thicker point, however, moving faster than the sides. This has been demonstrated by trigonometrical surveys and measurements extending over many years. In the centre the glaciers move about 250 feet per year; at the sides about 180 feet; at the other parts 20 or 30 feet. As the glacier moves it smooths the surface of the ground over which it passes. Fragments of rock fall through and become firmly fixed in its under surface. Thus the glacier acts like a powerful file, and its movements over the surface of the ground may be easily and surely traced. We have historical evidence that glaciers once existed where there are now none. In most of the valleys of Switzerland, the Rhone, Chamouny, Martigny and St. Maurice, the traces of the glacier movement might be seen and traced all across Switzerland, from the Alps to the summit of the Jura. This being the case, said the lecturer, it occurred to me that Switzerland could not have alone been covered up with ice, while Spain, France, Italy and other countries, enjoyed the same temperature as at present. In 1840, therefore, I started on a glacier hunt through England, Scotland and Ireland, and I found everywhere the traces of the glacier. In Nova Scotia it was the same. A few years ago our evidence went only to the extent that glaciers had once covered this Continent to the latitude of 35°, or about that of South Carolina. A difficulty arose in regard to the fact that glaciers must have moved over level ground. They must have been capable of doing so. It had recently been ascertained that in Greenland glaciers did so move. Therefore there was no objection to the conclusion. In his recent trip to Brazil the Professor found, to his astonishment, traces of glacial action. Bahia, Pernambuco and the Valley of the Amazon, were once occupied by glaciers which had descended from the Andes. This Continent, he had no doubt, at one time was covered with snow to the depth of ten, twelve, or even fifteen feet.

The lecturer was listened to with great attention and frequently applauded.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—On Monday evening, Mr. FISHER, the courteous and careful conductor on the Staten Island Railroad, was presented with an elegant gold watch, costing $250, by the residents along the road who have traveled safely and comfortably under his care for years. In these days, when the rule on public conveyances generally is, your money, we don't care about your life, the example of Mr. FISHER is worth recording, and shows that the traveling public are not ungrateful when properly cared for. Long may Conductor FISHER wave his hand to start the locomotive which carries people on in their journey through life.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR is steady, with a fair demand; sales of superfine at $9 [illegible]@$10 25, and Winter and Trade brands, [illegible]. WHEAT [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at $2 30@$2 40, and No. 1 Winter at $2 90. CORN dull and prices lower; sales of No. 1 at 60c. in elevator and 75c. in sacks. Receipts large. OATS dull and nominal at 51c. for No. 1. RYE firmer and prices higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 23@$1 25. COTTON dull but prices unchanged; Middling 29c.@30c. WHISKY steady; sales at 25c. PROVISIONS less firm. MESS PORK dull, no demand; small sales of City at $20 25, and of Country at $20. BULK MEATS offered more freely and prices vary; a good deal of Country Meats offering, closing rather at 7½c.@9½c., and 10½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides loose, and ½c.@¾c. over these rates packed. BACON dull; sales of Shoulders at 9½c., Sides, 10½c.; and clear Sides at 12½c. LARD dull, and prices nominal at 12c.@12½c. for Prime City. Prime Steam held at 11½c. GREEN MEATS sales at 6½c., 8½c. and 10½c. CLOVER SEED in demand at $8 25. TIMOTHY firmer at $3 40. FLAX at $2 25. LINSEED OIL $1 26 and firm, holders asking $1 30. BUTTER and CHEESE firm and unchanged. EGGS scarce at 40c. Gold 136 buying and 137 selling. Exchange firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Money market steady.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The general Provision market is dull and weaker; light sales of Mess Pork for cash at $18 75, and delivery in March, buyer's option, at $19 50. English Meats easier; sales of Cumberland Middles at 8¾c.@8⅞c., packed. LARD more active; sales of Prime Steam Rendered at 11½c. DRESSED HOGS 5c.@10c. lower; closed at $7 40@$7 60, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS opened dull, but rallied and closed steady; sales range from $5 75@$6 70. FLOUR—Market dull and without material change. WHEAT easy; moderate demand; No. 2 Spring suffered a decline of 2c.; No. 1 scarce and nominal; sales of No. 2 at $1 83@$1 85. CORN moderately active and steady; closes quiet at 82½c. for No. 1; sales of No. 1 at 82c.@83c., and No. 2 at 69c. OATS dull; ½c. lower, closing nominal at 39½c. for No. 2 in store. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

TOBACCO is more animated, but prices ranged within previous quotations. FLOUR quiet and prices for medium and low grades are easy; superfine $8 50@$8 75, extra $10 50@$11 50, double extra $12 75@$14 50. WHEAT firmer; $2 20 for Spring, $2 85 for choice White Fall. CORN inactive and the lower grades easier; mixed 77c.@78c.; yellow 79c.@80c.; White 81c.@85c.; the latter for extra. OATS firmer, 67c.@70c. BARLEY active; $1 05 for prime Spring; $1 35 for fancy Spring; $1 75@1 85 for good to prime Fall. RYE $1 20@$1 30. WHISKY easier, $2 25. HAY firmer and more active; $22 for choice; TIMOTHY STRAW $1 35 ℔ 100. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet; 12c.@13½c. HOGS scarce; 6½c.@7c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON firm and unchanged; sales 4,800 bales; Low Middling 30½c.@31c.; Middling, 31½c.@32c.; receipts for four days 10,400 bales, against 13,000 for corresponding period last week; exports, 20,000 bales. SUGAR firm; sales of fair at 13¼c. MOLASSES stiffer; sales of fair at 74c., and prime to choice at 75c.@79c. FLOUR firm and unchanged; sales of superfine at $11 75, and extra at $12@$15. CORN very firm; sales at $1 12@$1 15. OATS firm; sales at 68c. HAY firm; sales at $23@$25. PORK higher; sales at $21 75. BACON—sales of Shoulders at 12c. and Sides at 11c.@12c. LARD higher; sales at 13c.@15½c. WHISKY—sales at $2 40. Gold, 136½. Bank Sterling, 46½. New-York Exchange, ½c. discount. Freights unchanged.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR in good demand, and market unchanged; Sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; and $15 25 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady; sales at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in good demand at $6. WHEAT quiet, but without material change. CORN dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 12. OATS—Choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL in fair demand at $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; Shorts are selling at $20; Shipstuffs $25@$27, and Middlings $33@$35 ℔ ton, as to quality. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1; to New-York 90c.; to Albany 80c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

TOBACCO—market active; sales 85 hhds. at $2 25@$17 25. FLOUR—sales of Superfine at $10. WHEAT—sales of Prime at $2 85. CORN—sales of Shelled in bulk at 68c.@70c. OATS—sales at 63c.@64c. MESS PORK—sales at $21. BULK SHOULDERS—sales of packed at 8½c. BACON—Shoulder—sales of packed at 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides—sales at 13c.@13¼; Hams—sales at 15c.@16c. LARD—sales of tierces at 13½c. WHISKY—sales of raw at $2 25. PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR—sales at 14½c. RIO COFFEE—sales at 24½c.@25½c. COTTON at 28c.@29c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR unchanged with a moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand; market firm at last quotations; No. 1 Winter $2 90. CORN dull and prices lower; No. 1 at 61c., in elevator, and 75c. in sacks. OATS dull and prices nominal. RYE firm; No. 1 at $1 23. BARLEY dull. WHISKY 25c., with a moderate demand. COTTON dull at 29c.@30c. PROVISIONS dull and holders more anxious to realize; closing rather heavy. BULK MEATS sold at 7½c.@9½c. LARD 12c.@12½c. GROCERIES steady. EGGS 40c. LINSEED OIL $1 36, and firm.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13 25 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White and $15 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged. CORN quiet at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS—65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $25. SHIPSTUFFS, $25@$27. MIDDLINGS, $33@$34 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour—To Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR easier and steady. WHEAT scarce, inactive and nominal. WHITE CORN, $1 05@$1 06; Prime Yellow steady at 96c.@97c. OATS 58c. WHISKY $2 20@$2 25. COTTON dull at 33c. for Middling Uplands. RIO COFFEE firm at 13½c.@13¾c. in gold in bond, for prime cargoes. SUGAR steady and inactive at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to good refining. CLOVER SEED dull at $8 50@$8 75. NEW FLAX SEED $2 75.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined; sales of No. 1 at $2 10, and No. 2 at $1 94½. CORN steady; sales of Old No. 1 at 78c. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 45c. MESS PORK—Sales at $18 50. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 barrels Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON dull; Middling, 29c.@30c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull; sales at 60c. ROSIN quiet; sales at $3@$5. TAR firm; sales at $1 65.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON firm; Liverpool Middlings, 31½c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON active; sales 800 bales; Middling 31c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best beverage in the world for family use is KENT's East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Jan. 30	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Nestorian	Jan. 31	Liverpool	Portland.
St. Laurent	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York.
Chicago	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Feb. 1	Glasgow	New-York.
Louisiana	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 2	Hamburg	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
England	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Raleigh	Feb. 14	New-Orleans.
Morro Castle	Feb. 16	Havana.
General Meade	Feb. 16	New-Orleans.
Montgomery	Feb. 16	New-Orleans.
Mariposa	Feb. 16	New-Orleans.
Santiago de Cuba	Feb. 20	California.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 20	California.
South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at........5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Geo. A. McClosky, James Welch, Thomas Murphy, Pat. Meech, J. Loiser, Capt. Wm. Partridge, J. M. Mamstreet, R. J. Loyall, A. Seligman, J. Crowley, J. A. Charbain, J. J. Dutch, H. Everett, W. H. Shepherd, Geo. Burdick, P. W. Goo, Geo. Mills, J. L. Brown, H. B. McCall, J. W. Brown, and 2 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Miss M. M. Cooper, G. Laurant, A. Binswanger, J. S. Pruden, Warren N. Gibson, L. F. Stowe, Chas. P. Webster, Richard Hartley, Frank Knowlton, A. A. Upson, John M. Cox, S. M. Blun, M. Jacoby, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6 52 | Sun sets....5 32 | Moon sets....2 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....2 09 | Gov. Island....2 58 | Hell Gate....4 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hatteras, Starkey, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary Sanford, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Rattler, Marsh, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; H. F. Gaben, (Brem.,) Arianus, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Montezuma, Hammond, Trinidad, T. T. & F. A. Dwight; Alcyone, Partridge, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; Rebecca Canara, Lissgang, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Sillsworth, (Br.,) Moore, London, Boyd & Hincken; Ocean Wave, Squires, Mobile, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; Thos. Owens, Pettingill, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Madison Holmes, Ireland, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Ed. Stade, Drake, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Peter Boice, Adams, Charleston, Goldthwaite & Overton; Tangent, Rich, Alta Vela, J. S. Ingraham; Herschel, [illegible], Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; San Luis, Todd, Bridgeport, N. Briggs & Co.; [illegible], St. Mary's, Ga., Gibbons & Ransom; S. P. Godwin, [illegible], Stamford.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy gales from S. E. to N. W. the [illegible].

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship [illegible], Stewart, Mobile Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] & Dunning.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamer [illegible], Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship [illegible], of Portsmouth, N. H., Stover, San Francisco Sept. 25, with mdse. to Willetts & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 1, passed Cape Horn Dec. 11, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 12, in lon. 28 [illegible]. Has had light baffling winds and calms almost the entire passage; was off Barnegat 6th inst., with thick weather and blowing heavy from S. S. E.; since, heavy gales from N. W.

Ship Jacob A. [illegible], Havre 48 ds., with mdse. and 148 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather the entire passage; had 1 birth and 1 death.

Ship Adler, (Brem.,) Fortmann, Bremen 75 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales most of the passage, and stove bulwarks.

Ship Emerald Isle, [illegible], Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Had heavy westerly winds from the Banks.

Bark Resoluzione, (Ital.,) Diliberto, Palermo 100 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 10. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Marion, (of Bermuda,) Thomas, Singapore Oct. 25, via St. Helena Dec. 30, with mdse. to Spring, Nott & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 3, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 18, and crossed the equator Jan. 11, in lon. 25 46 W. Stopped at St. Helena to get supplies and repair steering apparatus. Feb. 3, off Barnegat, had a heavy gale from S. E. round to N. W., and was blown off.

Bark Hiawatha, (Brem.,) Mathias, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy weather during the first part of the voyage; and off Barnegat took a heavy N. W. gale, lost and split sails. Feb. 6, in the Gulf Stream, Christoph Hohnholz, (boy,) a native of Oldenburg, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Queensland, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Wicks, Foochow Sept. 1, with teas, &c., and 2 passengers to R. W. Cameron. Had light winds and calms most of passage.

Bark Alpha, (Norw.,) Naess, Gottenburg 81 ds., with iron to [illegible] & Co.

Bark Progress, (Norw.,) Olsen, Newport via Falmouth 85 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Concettina, (Ital.,) Rallo, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit, &c., to order. Has had heavy westerly gales; split sails and stove bulwarks. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 18.

Bark Devonshire, (of Hants,) Mutch, Leghorn 65 ds., with mdse. to W. J. Pate. Had heavy weather on the coast, and split sails. 7th inst., lat. 38, lon. 72, saw a vessel's topgallantmast and royal mast above water, apparently attached to a vessel.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 14 ds., with hides, &c., to J. M. Harvey. Had heavy weather the whole passage.

Brig Quill, (of Jersey,) Vigot, Bahia 51 ds., with sugar to Naylor & Co.

Brig Robert Reid, Spearing, (of Quebec,) Clark, [illegible] ds., with fruit to Davison & Spearing. Has had heavy N. W. and S. W. gales most of the passage; was 25 ds. making 2 deg. of longitude.

Brig Virginia, Wood, Sierra Leone, W. C. A., Jan. 12, with hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Ann Elizabeth, for Boston.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, ——, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, Mobile.

Schr. Central America, Phinney, Mayaguez via Delaware Breakwater and Newport, R. I., with molasses and tobacco to [illegible] & Co. Passed Cape Hatteras Jan. 5; experienced very heavy W. and N. W. gales; sprung foreboom, parted flying jibstay, lost and split sails; arr. in Delaware Breakwater Jan. 15; sld. again next day, wind S.; off Little Egg Harbor, wind shifted to N. W., and blowing heavy; arr. off Castle Hill, Newport Harbor, vessel badly iced up; was obliged to anchor in a very dangerous position, and was towed to Newport by U. S. revenue-cutter Miami.

Schr. Carrie Heyer, Poland, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber and timber to B. W. Lord & Co. Fell in with brig E. W. Roland, of New-York, Berry, master, 25 miles from Tybee Bar, bearing W. by S., loaded with lumber, and bound from Savannah to Carthagena, Spain; found her on fire, with the crew laying alongside in the boats; took off the crew, who saved nothing from the vessel, and brought them to New-York.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Crawford, Pernambuco Jan. 11, with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with bark Hazard, for New-York. Was up to the Highlands 9th inst., and was blown off in the heavy N. W. gale of that date; split sails, &c. Left no vessels.

Schr. Navigator, Wicks, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall. Had heavy weather. 9th inst., had a heavy gale from the N. W. off Barnegat, and was blown off.

Schr. Ella Amsden, Smith, Norfolk 6 ds., for New-Haven.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Culver, St. Mark's via Newport, with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Nicholson, Savanilla 60 ds., with fustic to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Was off Sandy Hook, but was blown off and came through L. I. Sound.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, Newbern via Newport, with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Orr, Cornwallis 21 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Sarah, Whalen, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Adams, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, rosin, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Vapor, Bogert, Fort Royal 7 ds., with ordnance stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Helene, Halleck, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. C. Brown, Robbins, Satilla River, with mdse. to S. F. Phillips & Co.

Schr. Mary Frances, Denby, from wreck of the ship Tarter.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, to A. Abbott.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Philips, Taunton.

Schr. Ella May, ——, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Below.

Brig La Capo, from Cardiff.
Brig Valencia, Manzanilla.
Brig Forest State.
Schr. Chas. Holt.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamers St. Louis, New-Orleans; Saxon, Philadelphia; Miami, New-York; ships Lookout, San Francisco; Clyde, Glasgow; bark M. B. Stetson, Cienfuegos; brig Ann Elizabeth, Sierra Leone; schr. Erie, St. Marie.

Also arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore; ship C. C. Horton, Liverpool; bark John R. Hea, Glasgow. Accounts from Wellfleet report that 1,080 bags of coffee and a quantity of tin were discharged to-day from bark White Squall in good order; the remainder of the cargo will be wet.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamers Lulu and Sea Gull, Baltimore; schr. Montezuma, Norfolk. Sld steamers Pioneer, Liverpool, and Carlotta, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.—The schr. Virginia Dare, from Turks Island, on the 28th December, with a cargo of 4,000 bushels salt, consigned to Edenton, N. C., arrived here this afternoon, after an exceedingly rough and tempestuous passage. The weather, after leaving port and till Jan. 5, had been moderate, with light breezes. On the morning of the 5th, the schooner was within 20 miles of Hatteras Inlet, steering N.N.W., with the wind blowing freshly from the southeast. Toward dusk the wind freshened in squalls, and shifted round to the northeast, from which quarter it increased in violence and blew a perfect gale. For 21 days the schooner lay hove to, without another vessel in sight, and all on board momentarily expected to go down. The vessel was loaded deeply with a heavy cargo, and was almost helpless before the fury of the gale, which, while it prevailed, kept continually veering from south-southwest to west-northwest. The pumps were kept constantly in motion, but the vessel made but little water. During the storm she lost some of her sails, split and tore what were left, and had the flying jib-boom, jib-boom and galley carried away, and the decks swept of everything moveable by the force of the sea. When the storm cleared off sufficiently to permit of an observation, it was discovered that she was seven hundred miles off her course, and to the southwest of the Bermudas. Fair weather succeeding, she came across the Gulf Stream yesterday, and passed in by Cape Henry.

The following vessels have arrived here: Schr. Active, from Frankfort, Me., for Baltimore, with granite; schr. Tilt, from Eastport, Me., for Baltimore, with lumber; schr. Julia A. Baker, from Georgetown, S. C., for Baltimore, with lumber; schr. Menawa, for New-York; brig Resolute, from Savannah for Baltimore, with lumber; schr. Montezuma, from Norfolk for Charleston, S. C., with corn; schr. Gen. Grant, from Baltimore for New-York.

The schr. Alice Scranton, for New-Haven, and the Samuel D. Wilson, for Philadelphia, with oysters, have arrived.

The brig Galliott, from Liverpool with salt, has sailed for Richmond.

The ship Nancy M., from Cardiff with railroad iron, and the brig Romance, from Navassa with guano, both bound to Baltimore, and the schooner John S. Lee, from New-York with copper ore, also bound to Baltimore, are anchored in Hampton Roads, awaiting an opportunity to sail.

The schooner Electric has sailed for Baltimore.

The steamer Favorite, Capt. Rodgers, from Norfolk for Hampton, while leaving the dock at Norfolk yesterday afternoon, broke her rudder chains, and was carried by the tide against the bow-sprit of the schooner Lady Antrim, lying at one of the warehouses, and was considerably damaged. The bow-sprit of the schooner went through the pilot-house, making it a complete wreck, and carried away the smoke-stack. No one on board was hurt. The schooner sustained no damage.

A northeast rain-storm commenced here yesterday, and with a thick fog covering the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, has prevailed to-day. To-night the indications are favorable for better weather, but off to the eastern horizon the lightning is vivid—an unusual phenomena at this season of the year.

The following vessels came in by Cape Henry this morning: Bark Amie, from Cardiff, with railroad iron, for Baltimore; brig Fannie, 42 days from Navassa, with guano, for Baltimore; brig Concordia, which was ordered to New-York. All the above sailed immediately for their destinations.

The rainy spell of weather now prevailing will speedily break up the ice in Chesapeake Bay and James River. The steamers have already commenced making their trips on the river between Norfolk and Richmond.

Late advices from the Chesapeake represent large fields of ice there coming down from the Susquehanna and other rivers. The steamer George Leary left Baltimore at 9 o'clock this morning with the mails and passengers, so as to have daylight for the trip down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The ship Roswell Sprague, from Boston, has arrived. The Captain, officers and crew, with the exception of two men, are down with the scurvy.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 12.—Sld. steamship Prometheus, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The ship N. B. Palmer, Steele, hence for Hong Kong the 11th inst., while towing down the Lower Bay, had her stern damaged by the ice. She has anchored at the S. W. Spit, where she will repair, and proceed on her voyage.

The pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17, reports 11th inst., 15 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, passed part of a ship's deck, several doors and other wrecked stuff, which appeared to have been in the water but a short time.

Spoken, &c.

Antelope—bark, hence for St. Croix, Feb. 7, lat. 36 34, lon. 71.

Bachelor—brig, from Malaga for New-York, Feb. 3, lat. [illegible], lon. 64 12.

[illegible] Belle—bark, of St. John, N. B., standing S. W., was seen Jan. 18, lat. 4 N., lon. 27 W.

Como—brig, hence for Aspinwall, Feb. 8, lat. 37, lon. 73 40.

Daniel Knight—ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, Dec. 26, lat. 29 30 S., lon. 11 20 E.

Falcon—Br. bark, steering S., was seen Feb. 6, lat. 40, lon. 68.

Fortuna—bark, from Liverpool for Galveston, Jan. 21, lat. 19, lon. 60 10.

Herald of Morning—ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Nov. 18, lat. 19 N., lon. 117 W.

Hornet—brig, from Cape Town for London, Jan. 5, lat. 5 19 S., lon. 17 10 W.

Irieney Mersereau—schr., from Darien, Ga., for Boston, 4 ds. out, Feb. 10, lat. 36 50, lon. 72.

Ladora—ship, from Cronstadt for New-York, 92 ds. out, Feb. 8, lat. 40 15, lon. 68.

Pantaloon—Br. sloop-of-war, bound for Plymouth via St. Helena and Ascension, Dec. 23, lat. 28 50 S., lon. 4 55 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 1, brigs Eliza Thompson, ldg. for New-York; John Crystal, ldg.; Model, do. for New-York; schrs. Maggie Van Dusen, for Philadelphia in 2 ds.; Albert Pecker, ldg.

At Sierra Leone, W. C. A., Jan. 12, brig Anna Eldridge, for Boston, and wh. schr. George Brown, for a cruise next day.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of Lafayette and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, {No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT THEY RECEIVED ONLY TRIFLING DAMAGE FROM THE FIRE THIS MORNING. THEIR STOCK IS IN PERFECT ORDER, AND THE BUSINESS WILL CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

No. 350 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 12, 1867.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
NO. 596. VOL. XXIII.
READY AT ALL NEWS-STANDS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1867.
33 ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE DESOLATE HOME; a picture of suffering in the South.
THE PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS. Eight illustrations.
GUTTA-PERCHA LIFE BOLSA.
GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK, GOVERNOR R. M. PATTON, of Alabama.
THE INTERCEPTED VALENTINE.
THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC. Three illustrations.
THE FANDANGO. By GUSTAVE DORE.
SPANISH AMOUR, at Tallahasse, Florida.
CROMWELL'S BIBLE.
HOME INCIDENTS. Twelve illustrations.
PROBABLE MISTAKE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

READING MATTER.
MY STEP-MOTHER. Chapter V.
THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET. By ANTHONY TROLLOP. Chapters IV., V.
MRS. CAUDLE'S LECTURE. No. 7.
EDITORIALS, POEMS, &c., &c., &c.

SCIENCE has declared that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC AND REMEDY, and the institutions in Germany, France and England have awarded it several gold and silver medals. All classes of physicians, both ALLOPATHIC and HOMEOPATHIC have agreed in opinion as to the GREAT VALUE of this preparation, and the FIRST MEDICAL MEN OF THIS CITY RECOMMEND ALREADY IN THEIR PRACTICE DAILY this WONDERFUL TONIC which is, in reality, no medicine, but a pleasant REMEDY, more strengthening, nourishing, and pleasant than ale, porter, &c., and containing fifty per cent. less alcohol. II. EXPERIENCE JUSTIFIES INDEED ITS CELEBRITY. The approval of thousands of sufferers who have been cured by the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH (known throughout Europe for the past fifteen years,) the numerous letters of thanks received from the rulers and the people of Europe, as well as of the United States, GUARANTEE ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY.

It acts as an INVIGORATOR to the entire system, and is INVALUABLE in all the manifold DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, CATARRHS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SCROFULA, CHLOROSIS, &c.

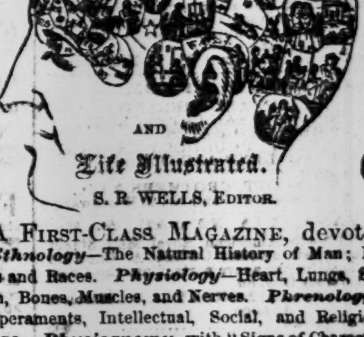
PRICE SIX DOLLARS PER DOZEN, with a discount to dealers.

One dozen and upward delivered, free of charge, in any part of this City and suburbs.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, (opposite Barnum's.)

Sole agent for Pennsylvania, WARD J. CAFFEE, Philadelphia.

Sold by the principal druggists and grocers.



THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND Life Illustrated. 18 67

S. R. WELLS, EDITOR.

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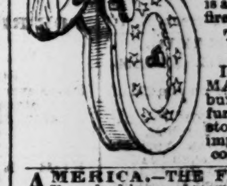

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